TANAGRA FIGURES.

PLASTIC FACSIMILES
OF
TINTED STATUETTES
FROM TANAGRA, GREECE.

R. LEUCHNER, VIENNA.

Illustrated Catalogues of this beautiful series of classic Statuettes, on application at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,392—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

AUGUST 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies; Railway Postal Transit Companies; the Distances between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.I. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st Aug.
† SIAM	3311	550	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
B.I. CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Aitken	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3138	550	G. W. F. Brown	11th ,,
				Friday.
B.I. GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3311	550	H. T. Weigheil	28th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4215	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigh-ll	26th ,,
B.I. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6301	1,500	W. B. Andrews	16th ,,
† SIAM	3311	550	H. Weigheil	23rd ,,
B.I. GANGES	4193	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
29th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO		10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DOG. BALDUINO.	5,000 800	1st Oct	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 350 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BIRAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.

On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.

For freight, passage, &c. Apply to
A. SIMEON.
Agent.
27, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY of CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GRIEVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 22nd Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

BULL-DOG LETTER CLIP.

HOLDS LIKE A VICE.

IS made of best steel, is of treble strength, and will last a lifetime, and is remarkably handy for holding notes, invoices, and papers of all sorts.

Each 4 as. Per dozen, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL

THIS agreeable combination is typified in the
NEW GLASS TABLE FILTERS,
Which remove every species of impurity from water, and the Filtering medium of which can be cleaned and renewed at home without trouble or expense.

In Crystal Glass ..... Rs. 5-0
In Handsome Flowered Glass ... 7-0

PROCURABLE ONLY AT
KEMP Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS.

THESE are now well known throughout India. Few do, and none should, travel without one.

They are absolutely necessary to those who are at any distance from Medical aid, and every "home," especially where there are children, should have one at hand.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

MICROSCOPES.

P & Co. have the best selec- of these Instruments in India.
STUDENTS, AMATEURS,
ngaged in scientific research. They reeable and fascinating occupation nd their "after business hours" Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.
Catalogues on application.

Ld., Bombay.

s history, and how to to the French Velocipede

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 25th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

FOR MARMAGAO.
S. S. "COCONADA" 862 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

PLAIN GLASS PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, made of the Best Plate Glass, ¼ of an inch thick, with nice bevel edges, and Brass supports.

	Rs. a.
Carte de Visite sizes	0 12 each.
Cabinet size	1 4 ,,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES of every description, in Metal, Plush, Tapestry, Leather, Glass, Olive, Wood, &c., &c.

From Re. 1-4 to Rs. 20, each.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
PHOTOGRAPH SCRAP BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH SCREENS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ALBUMS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., has just received a Consignment of ALBUMS, comprising all the Latest Novelties and Newest Designs for the Season :—

				Rs. as.
The "Fern"	Bound	Morocco	.....	27 0
The Do.	do.	do.	& Gilt Mounts	60 0
The Do.	do.	do.	.....	25 0
The Do.	do.	do.	.....	35 0
The "Royal"	do.	do.	.....	44 0
The Do.	do.	do.	.....	54 0
The Do.	do.	Russia	.....	80 0
The Do.	do.	Crimson Plush	.....	72 0
The "Dado"	do.	Russia	.....	36 0
The Do.	do.	Morocco	.....	27 0
The Do.	do.	do.	.....	30 0
The "Navy"	do.	do.	.....	30 0
The Do.	do.	Manton	.....	20 0
The "Mess Fleurset Mes Amis"		Morocco	...	20 0
The "Lily"	Bound	Calf	.....	22 8
The "Birds and Flowers"	Bound	Morocco		20 0

And Many Others.

PLAIN ALBUMS.

A very large Assortment of Plain Albums, bound in Russia, Morocco, Calf, Manton, &c.

From Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

PHOTO FRAMES.
PHOTO SCRAP ALBUMS,
POCKET PHOTO CASES.
&c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

PORCELAIN TÊTE-A-TÊTE TEA SETS WITH TRAY,

In new shapes and sizes. Fresh and artistic designs.

No. 1.—Consisting of 4 Cups and Saucers, Teapot, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, White Ground with tasteful floral design. Rs. 21 nett.
No. 2.— Do. do. do. Rs. 22-8 nett.
No. 3.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, pretty coloured design, all items with gilt handles. Rs. 30 nett.
No. 4.—Consisting of 6 Cups and Saucers, Teapot, Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, White Ground, Chaste Coloured Spray design, all gilt handles. Rs. 30 nett.
No. 5.— Do. do. do. Salmon Ground choice design, Gold, Turquoise, and Red. Rs. 57 nett.
No. 6.— Do, do. do, Cream Ground, Salmon and Gilt Border, very choice. Rs. 66 nett.
No. 7.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, prettily mixed floral design. Rs. 63 nett.
No. 8.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, Chocolate and Gilt Border, handsomely decorated with Gold Butterfly, and floral design. Rs. 96 nett.
No. 9.— Do. do. do. Cream Ground, beautiful design in Salmon, Bronze, and Gold, Rs. 115 nett.

COFFEE CUPS AND SAUCERS IN ALL DESIGNS.
WHITE AND COLOURED HARLEQUIN SETS.
TOILET TABLE SETS IN NEW DESIGNS.
FLOWER STANDS, FLOWER TUBES AND VASES.
FANCY FINGER BOWLS, FAIRY LAMPS, &c., &c.
COMPLETE DINNER SETS.
See Catalogue.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPERIOR GENTS FELT HATS,

"a special shipment,"
BROWNS AND BLACKS,
"The latest Shapes."
Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8.

HOAR & CO., HATTERS, &c. BOMBAY.

POONA SEASON!
FANCY COSTUMES!!
FANCY COSTUMES!!!
AN IMMENSE COLLECTION
OF THE NEWEST
COLOURED FANCY PLATES
ON VIEW AT
SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Sea Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1 interleaved Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

GENERAL LIST OF
WINE, SPIRITS, BEER, CIDER, LIQUEURS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. as.
SHERRIES. *(From Gonzales Byass & Co)*		
Amontillado	40 0	...
Manzanilla	31 0	...
Golden Sherry	30 0	...
Old Dry Sherry	29 0	...
Vino de Pasto	27 0	...
Pale Dinner Sherry	24 0	...
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21 0	...
Light Sherry	17 0	...
PORTS (SANDEMAN'S).		
Superior Old Port	35 0	19 0
Fine Old Port	28 0	15 0
Old Port	20 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
Giesler	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet, Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer	65 0	...
Superior Sparkling Saumer	31 0	18 0
CLARETS.		
St. Julien Medoc	11 4	6 4
Bordeaux	11 4	6 4
Petit Medoc	14 0	7 12
Superior Medoc	17 8	10 8
Chateau Lagrange	23 0	12 8
Chateau Larose	28 0	15 8
Chateau Margaux	35 0	18 8
STILL BURGUNDIES.		
Chambertin	33 0	17 8
Pommard	23 0	12 8
Macon	25 0	13 8
Beaune	20 0	11 0
Chablis	20 0	11 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich Red	41 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Johannisberg	45 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	35 0	18 8
Nierstein	29 0	15 8
Hockheim	26 0	14 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	28 0	...
Geisenheim	22 0	12 0
Laubenheim	18 8	10 8
SPARKLING HOCKS.		
Superior	39 0	21 6
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	46 0	24 8
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Fine Sparkling	34 0	18 8
Superior Sparkling	38 0	21 0
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil	46 0	25 0
SAUTERNES.		
Haut Sauternes	33 0	17 8
Sauternes	24 0	13 8
Barsac	21 0	11 8
HOLLANDS & GIN.		
Old Hollands in cases 15 flasks	31 0	...
Dry Unsweetened	21 8	...
Old Tom	18 0	...
Plymouth Gin	21 0	...

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica	24 0	...
LIQUEURS.	Single Bots. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse Green	7 12	4 2
Do. Yellow	6 4	3 6
Cherry Brandy	3 2	1 14
Creme de Cacao	4 0	...
Creme de Noyeau	4 0	2 4
Curacao Orange and White	5 8	2 12
Kummel	3 10	...
Marschino de Zara	4 0	2 4
BITTERS, &c.		
Angostura	...	24 0
Orange Bitters	24 0	13 8
Brandy do. / Pomalo and Orange Bitters / Wine Bitters	½ pints.	12 0
Ginner Brandy	25 0	...
Orange do.	20 0	...
Orange Wine	16 0	...
Ginger Wine	16 0	...
Milk Punch	25 0	...
Vermouth, French	17 0	...
Do Italian	18 0	...
HUNGARIAN WINES.		
Carlowitz, Fine old	24 0	13 0
Carlowitz	19 0	10 8
Marsala	18 8	...
Madeira	33 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Treacher's Pale Cognac	29 0	...
Do. Old Pale Cognac	33 0	...
Do. Heart Labelled	37 0	...
Do. Special Invalid	61 0	...
WHISKIES.		
Fine Old Glenlivet	24 0	...
Extra Special Liqueur Glenlivet	28 0	...
Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24 0	...
Old Irish	24 0	...
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe one *	27 0	...
Do. do. do. two **	30 0	...
Do. do. do. three***	33 0	...
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. L. B. A., by Foster and Son	6 4	4 4
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4
Canterbury Ale, Johnson's	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer Bright and Sparkling	6 0	4 0
Romford Ale	5 0	4 0
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	6 12	4 12
Devonshire Cider, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8
Bass's Beer in Kilderkins	33 0	each.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ST. HUBERT'S CHASSELAS — A choice Australian White Wine. Per dozen Rs. 22. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

ST. HUBERT'S HERMITAGE — A choice Australian Wine. Per dozen, Rs. 30. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Fort and Byculla, Bombay; and Poona.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

HAMILTON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, &c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCIL HOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNES SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 25; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 60.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream, Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	,, 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	,, 32 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	,, 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	,, 42 0
"EAST INDIA."	,, 30 0	"GRAND OLD GAMA DE LOBOS."	,, 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	,,	,,	Soundy	,, 275
3	,,	,,	Collard and Collard	,, 325
4	Semi-Grand	,,	Erard	,, 360
5	Plain Square	,,	Maud	,, 250
9	,,	,,	Doener	,, 650
7	Semi-Grand	,,	Broadwood	,, 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			,, 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. It gives of the Full Mail Budget also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Arrivals, Quicks, &c., Indian intelligence, &c. 12 per year from of Post, Rs. 14. Single subscription Re. 1 per year

KEMP & CO.'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATOR
Is the most Effectual Destroyer of
RATS, MICE, COCKROACHES, ANTS, &c.

DWELLINGS, Warehouses, Godowns, &c., however enormously infested, are cleared in a few nights, without danger to human life or domestic animals.

On Board Ship it is a great success.

In Bottles 12as. each; per dozen, Rs. 9.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

DRY PLATE PHOTOGRAPHY.

CLEAN, AND EASY TO MANIPULATE.

KEMP & Co. beg to call the attention of Amateurs and Experts in the Photographic Art to their newly received supply of Cameras, Lenses, &c., and solicit an inspection.

Complete sets from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350.
Full Catalogues Free on Application.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE 3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON

WILL BE GIVEN

ON THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST.

in the TOWN HALL,

when will be performed

BARNETT'S CANTATA.

THE ANCIENT MARINER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats ..... ,, 2.

TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.

Performance to Commence at 9 p. m.
Carriages may be ordered for 10-30 p. m.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claim for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Uncleaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 21st August, 1888.

THE LITERARY ALBUM,

A MONTHLY JOURNAL

OF IMPORTANT and USEFUL Reproductions from all the Best ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and INDIAN PERIODICALS.

The Reproductions relate to SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS, LITERATURE, &c., and are selected with great care and judgment.

It is conducted from the month of June by a Journalist of about 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Subscription, (Local) in advance, Rs. 3; including postage, Rs. 3-8.

Apply at The RIPON PRINTING PRESS, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

AGENT IN POONA:—MR. COOVERJEE RUTTONJEE ICHHAPURIA, No. 2, Main Street.

"INDIAN ENGINEERING,"
AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Edited by PAT. DOYLE, C. E.

The recognised organ of the Profession.

A more extensive circulation than any other weekly paper in India.

LISTS OPEN TO INSPECTION.
Address: Spence's Hotel, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or are INDEBTED to the Estate of the late Major CHARLES CARTER, Royal Engineers, are warned to communicate with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which no notice will be taken of any claim against the Estate.

F. FORSTER, Major,
4th Bombay Rifles,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 21st August, 1888.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, constituents, and the public that he has just received a fresh consignment of the following goods of very superior quality to be sold on the Manufacturer's account. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Childrens Woolen Jackets, Mantles, Hoods, Caps and Socks, Ladies' Woolen Scarfs and Colored Merino Jersey, Gent's Woolen Scarfs.

The above goods are of very rich wool, mixed with silk fancifully made, and are of the latest attractive fashion. They are on view now.

An early inspection is solicited.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Meadow Street, Fort.

J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000.	Box of 100.
Thompson's Prime	Rs. 22	Rs. 2 8
Thompson's No. 1	,, 19	,, 2 2
Dawson's Prime	,, 20	,, 2 4
Dawson's No. 1	,, 18	,, 2 0
Nonpareils	,, 15	,, 1 12
Pashas No. 1	,, 20	,, 2 4
Pashas No. 2	,, 18	,, 2 0

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Per 1,000.	Box of 100.
Havannahs No. 1	Rs. 25	Rs. 2 12
Havannahs ,, 2	,, 22	,, 2 8
Havannahs ,, 3	,, 18	,, 2 0
Regalias	,, 25	,, 2 12

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS.

Rajahs .....1,000 Rs. 18 ; box of 100 Rs. 2 0

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000.	Box of 100.
Moung-Loo	Rs. 22	Rs. 2 6
Burmahs	,, 17	,, 2 0

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Office	1,000 Rs. 14	Per 200 Rs.	3	4
Babingtons...	,, ,, 20	,, 100 ,,	2	4

SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—The SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Laboratory Premises, 6, Armenian Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 30th June, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DATE until the 29th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN BRISTED,
General Manager.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY being in process of connection with the Ports of Verawal and Porbandar, and it being intended to work the combined system of Railways under one administration, the name has, with the approval of Government, been enlarged to the BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council being received, it is intended to OPEN the Jetalsar Junagad Section of the B. G. J. P. Railway for public traffic, on the 1st September, 1888.

Passenger Train service will be as given below:—

Up.	Mixed. A. M.	Mixed. P. M.
Jetalsar Junction Departure.....	9 0	10 20
Junagad Arrival	10 30	11 50
Down.	**Mixed. A. M.**	**Mixed. P. M.**
Junagad Departure.....	4 0	3 40
Jetalsar Junction Arrival	5 31	5 10

By order,
CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadechi, 12th August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons, of Moulmein Teak Squared Log Timber, under four separate Specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.

The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (sunrise) WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1 882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the application to the High Court to sanction a sale of the above named Company's leasehold Land Mills, Machinery, &c., for the sum of Ten lacks of Rupees (Rs. 3,00,000) to Mr. JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE, Limited Liquidator, on behalf of himself and Mr. Alexander Leith and Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., has been ADJOURNED by the Judge until SATURDAY next, the 25th day of August instant, when the same will be considered by the Honourable Mr. Justice Scott in Chambers at 11 a.m.

And notice is hereby also given that the Voluntary Liquidators will be prepared to receive further tenders for the Company's land and mill until 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 24th of August, instant, and such tenders (if any) will be laid before the said Judge on SATURDAY next.

Full particulars and information will be given, and inspection of the Mill can be had upon application to the Voluntary Liquidators at the Office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Fort, Bombay, or to Mr. Munro, the Manager of the Mill, or to the undersigned.

MACFARLANE, EDGELOW, & HEMMING,
Solicitors for the Voluntary Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th August, 1888.

AUCTION SALE of the GOODWILL of the firm of Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and COMPANY, of Bombay and London.

In consequence of the death of the late J. A. P. MACKINTOSH, the partnership formerly existing between him, CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY, and J. R. K. JOHNSON as shipbrokers carrying on business at Bombay and London under the style of James Mackintosh and Company, has been DISSOLVED. The goodwill, name, and style of the old firm belonging to the estate of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh, deceased, and will be offered for sale by Public Auction by order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of England by Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer, at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, National Bank Building, Bombay, at 5 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, 1888. The said Chabildas Lullooobhoy and J. R. K. Johnson are entitled, and intend to carry on business as shipbrokers in Bombay and London on their own account, and will retain the partnership books. But the purchaser will be entitled to the exclusive use of the trade name of James Mackintosh and Company and to the goodwill offered for sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at he office of the undersigned.

PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Executrix of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh in London and for the Administrator of his estate in Bombay.

Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

40 Tolas First quality.
500 ,, 2nd ,,
900 ,, 3rd ,,

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balcon'ws, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Chinese Economy, Kitchen requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.

Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.

Trial order solicited.

Price List forwarded on applicatio to

RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

THE RUK MABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY, GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
SABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 61 0	,, 64 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PANSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Nierstainer	,, 19 0	,, —
Leibfraueumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, —
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	,, 22 0	...
Superior ,,	,, 30 0	...
Most superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Leo Canons	,, 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estepae	,, 21 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
Chateu Lafose	,, 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barrayre	,, 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Star	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0

BRANDY.

H. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Dessaundier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 2 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold Imouls, Blue capsules	,, 29 0	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	,, 37 0	,, ...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
,, *	,, 22 8	...
Cairndhu Blend *	,, 18 0	...

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Stone & Son	,, 6 6	,, ...
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 6	,, ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	,,

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	18 0	...
Finest Kummel	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	63 0	,,
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2-3 to 3-4.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.		
Asparagus	Rs. ..	lte. ...
Celery	,, ..	,, ..
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 14
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages or Ham	,, ..	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4
Cervelatwurst	,, ..	,, 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

A NEW DRESS FOR SIXPENCE.

A Glasgow lady having a dress long since discarded on account of its faded appearance, was persuaded by a friend to try a packet of the celebrated DIAMOND DYES. To her surprise and delight, she found, after having dyed her dress, that she had a garment fully equal to new at the small cost of sixpence. Finding it so simple to use with such satisfactory results, she was induced to dye other articles—such as coats, stockings, ribbons, feathers, children's garments, &c.—and so she replenished the family wardrobe at a very slight expense. The economical housewife can save many pounds a year.

BY USING THE

DIAMOND DYES.

They are so simple a Child could use them.

Each packet will colour from one to 6 pounds of goods, according to depth of shade. All colours warranted fast and durable, and entirely different and superior to all other dyes. Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and other dark and rich colours so much desired by all, but hitherto not obtainable of good quality, can now be procured by using the DIAMOND DYES, which are to be obtained of all chemists. Large sized packet, sixpence. A beautiful Sample Card, showing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions can be obtained free of charge from any chemist. Proprietors WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2, Australian Avenue, London, E. C. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, POONAH, and BYCULLA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India, Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
August 2, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, 6 ..... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000

RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England on the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1864, respectively.

Price, 1 Re. 1¼ postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE,

AT

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Falkor, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous system, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue which, reported to say, had been sworn in.—See The Times, July 13, '64.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

INSURANCES.

£6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Since its Establishment

in

1857.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.

J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if uncheeked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid or a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the

last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. *Postage extra*

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were conf

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dinner and Dance, Gymkhana Club.
Manmar Manufacturing Company, 11 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Thibet (s), from Hongkong ; Armenia (s), Liverpool ; and Pemba (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Thames (s), for London, &c. ; and Iran (s), Liverpool.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf (except Jask, Gwadel, and Muscat) close at Karachi, at 9-20 a.m. to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY S. P. C. A.—On the 1st of July last there were 42 horses, 82 bullocks and 8 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals. During the whole month of July 58 horses were admitted into the hospital, 41 were discharged, and 2 cases proved fatal. During the same month 99 bullocks were admitted into the hospital, 134 were discharged, and 2 cases proved fatal. During the same month 12 dogs were admitted, 5 were discharged, and 3 cases proved fatal.

FATAL FALL OUT OF A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a Mahomedan boy, aged 6 years, named Mahomed Ally Razak. On Monday afternoon, at about 2 o'clock, while the child was looking out of a window on the second storey of his house in Peeroo Lane, he suddenly overbalanced and fell out into the street, seriously injuring his face and head. He was picked up in an unconscious state, and at once removed to the hospital, where died at about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH OF MR. LUIS J. B. DE SA, B.A., LL.B.—The death is announced, on Sunday evening, in his 30th year, of Mr. Luis José Braz De Sá, Subordinate Judge of the Second Class at Panvell, which occurred after a long and painfully protracted illness, at the residence of Mrs. S. V. deQuadros, at Cavel. As a diligent servant of Government he received repeated marks of goodwill and approval from his judicial superiors, in common with whom everybody, who had the pleasure of his acquaintance held him in high esteem for the many qualities of head and heart which distinguished him. As a leading member of the Portuguese community he was deservedly esteemed by his countrymen, whose interests he is known to have been one of the first to espouse and champion. His college career was brilliant, and as a student in the school and college of the local St. Xavier's he merited one of the first places, the reverend fathers looking upon him as a model scholar. Mr. de Sa matriculated in 1871, one of the foremost in the whole presidency, carrying off the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Latin Scholarship of Rs. 200, for the best examination in Latin. In June, 1878, he passed the F.E.A., being once more among the most successful. Mr. de Sa went through the ordeal of the B.A. course of 1874, coming out First Class at the University in Mathematics and Moral Philosophy Receiving his degree in the January following, he took up an Accountantship in the Accountant-General's Department, which he resigned, however, much against the will of his superiors, when four years later he qualified, again one of the first, for the Bachelor's degree in Law. He was the first Portuguese member of the legal profession who had qualified in the Bombay University. As a judge he filled his post to the entire satisfaction of Government, who recently promoted him to the higher grade. He was an exemplary Catholic and at his funeral the Very Rev. the Vicar-General officiated, assisted by a large number of the clergy of both jurisdictions. A Jesuit father said the prayers at the Dharavi cemetery, where Mr. de Sa was buried. The deceased leaves behind him a young widow and two children to mourn his loss.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following were additional passengers by the homeward mail, which sailed yesterday :—

For London.—Mrs. Williams and two children and Mr. Fewins.

For Brindisi.—Mr. H. R. Reilly.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.

ACCORDING to ancient Hindu notions, the beginning of the end of this year's monsoon commenced yesterday ; and the event, known as the "Cocoanut Holiday," was marked by ceremonials and a fair on the Esplanade, which presented a view of native life in some of its most interesting and peculiar phases. The day is also known as the Shravani or Narral Purnima festival, on which the stormy part of the rainy season is considered to be at an end. The date of the festival varies, but it generally occurs about the latter part of the month of August. Early in the morning the Hindus and their families, young and old, dress themselves in their best clothes and pass the rest of the day in festivities and friendly greetings. In the afternoon the children and adults deck themselves with ornaments and other outward embellishments ; and with the elder members of the families, with cocoanuts and flowers in their hands, take their way towards the sea in Mody Bay and Back Bay. The densest crowds of the population are seen all over the Esplanade, converging from different parts of the city. It is a dogma of the Hindu creed that the deity presiding over the sea should on this day be propitiated with offerings of cocoanuts and flowers ; or else woe to those, or their belongings, who trust themselves or their goods and merchandise to its mercy. Neptune is believed to participate in the human failing of a desire for vengeance. With this impression on his mind, the pious Hindu, on his arrival at the seashore, welcomes the religious services of a Brahmin, whom he is sure to find there ; and after performing certain ceremonies, which are of course paid for, throws his cocoanut into the water. The fair in connection with the festival was held along the verge of the Cruickshank Road, opposite the Cama Hospital, and the booths and stalls were patronised up to a late hour. Rings of people here and there watched the feats of wrestlers and fencers, or the antics of cunning beggars, or listened to the tales of the prowess of Rama, or the amours of Krishna, recited to them by wandering minstrels. Merry-go-rounds, with their wooden elephants, tigers, leopards, horses, &c., groaned and creaked, and were patronised by young and old. Throughout the day extra tram-cars brought in a marked increase to the ordinary receipts of the Tramway Company.

H. M.'S TROOPSHIPS.

THE following detailed programme of the movements of H. M.'s Troopships arriving in or sailing from Bombay during 1888-89, is published for general information :—

OUTWARD TROOPSHIPS.

Euphrates, October, 4, 1888.—Drafts.
Crocodile, October 16, 1888.—Drafts.
Malabar, October 25, 1888.—K-2, L-2, C-3 and J-3, R. A.
Serapis, November 6, 1888.—Drafts.
Euphrates, December 18, 1888.—5th Lancers, 8-1 Eastern Division, R. A., and 7-1 London Divison, R.A.
Crocodile, January 1, 1889.—Drafts.
Malabar, January 9, 1889.—2nd Battalion, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Serapis, January 31, 1889.—3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade (from the Cape if spared) else, drafts *via* Sueuz.
Euphrates, March 5, 1889.—1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment.
Crocodile, March 21, 1889.—Drafts.
Malabar, March 26, 1889.—Drafts.

HOMEWARD TROOPSHIPS.—*via* Canal.

Euphrates, October 14, 1888.—D-2, E-2 F-2, S-2 R. A., and time-expired men, &c.
Crocodile, October 25, 1888.—6th Dragoon Guards and time-expired men, &c.
Malabar, November 4, 1888.—6-1 and 7-1 Southern Division, R. A., to Aden, 5-1 Lancashire Division and 8-1 London Division, R. A., and time-expired men from Aden home.
Serapis, November 18, 1888.—1st Battalion West [illegible]iding to Aden, and time-expired men from Aden [illegible].
[illegible]hrates, December 30, 1888.—Time-expired men, [illegible].
[illegible]ile, January 13, 1889.—2nd Battalion [illegible]egiment, and time-expired men.
[illegible]January 20, 1889.—Time-expired men and [illegible].
[illegible]bruary 10, or early in March, 1889.—2nd [illegible]al Fusiliers and time-expired men.
[illegible]March 17, 1889.—Time-expired men, &c., [illegible]den if required.
[illegible]March 31, 1889.—Time-expired men, &c.
[illegible]ril 7, 1889.—Time-expired men, &c.
[illegible]tes, during its second trip outwards, [illegible] Queenstown as arranged at first, and [illegible]due in Bombay two days earlier ; so [illegible]hich was timed to call at Gibralter [illegible]p will not do so, but proceed to [illegible]leventh voyage out and home- [illegible]ill depend upon the course of

THE LABORATORY QUESTION AND HOSPITAL REFORM.

At a special general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union, held on Thursday the 16th inst., the following report was read and confirmed :—

A deputation from the Bombay Medical Union, consisting of Drs. Cawasji Hormusji (vice-president), B. S. Shroff (secretary), Bhalchundra, A. P. Cama and Jahn Mahomed, waited upon H. E. the Governor at Gunesh Khind, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 5-30 p.m., to give further effect to their letter covering the resolution forwarded by the Union to Government, recommending a pharmacological laboratory in preference to a children's hospital.

PROCEEDINGS.

Dr. Cawasji opened the proceedings by thanking his Excellency for giving the Union an opportunity of representing their views regarding a laboratory and of bringing to the knowledge of his Excellency certain facts in relation to the late resolution of Government in connection with the establishment of a hospital for women and children. Dr. Cawasji said that the fact of his Excellency having asked the Union to send their proposals, even after the resolution had been published, had led the members of the Union to entertain a strong hope of his Excellency reconsidering the whole matter.

He pointed out that the laboratory had been strongly advocated by his Excellency himself in his public utterances, and added that so much had been said in favour of the laboratory that he would not dilate upon it any further ; and from his experience of thirty years' general practice he was of opinion that native mothers could not be induced to leave their children in hospital for treatment. Even his friend, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, had tried while on the bench to persuade mothers to send their injured or deceased children to a hospital, but without any effect. For all that he was not against the idea of a children's and a gynæcological hospital, but with due deference he would submit that the accommodation to be provided in the proposed hospital could be easily obtained by utilising the obstetric institution, which, if his information was correct, was not to be utilised for any in-patients after the new hospitals were ready. He had opportunities of watching the institution for a number of years, and he had not heard anything against it leading to its being thrown out of use on the score of insanitation. He thought that the present institution might easily have a storey raised over it at a small cost of about thirty to forty thousand rupees at the most, which would accommodate children, the ground-floor being used for gynæcological cases ; thus indeed the Government would be having quite a separate institution (and with the same amount of accommodation) as the one to be erected with Sir Dinshaw's donation. The donation could thus be utilized for a laboratory. Dr. Cawasji said he had been himself exerting towards the establishment of a research laboratory, which was shown to be a necessity by his friend, Dr. Cooke. He further stated that the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Institution was not crammed with hospital patients, but about this his friend, Dr. Shroff, would be able to speak with greater effect.

Dr. Shroff agreed with Dr. Cawasji that the obstetric institution with a storey raised on it would suffice for the present wants of the college. But even if his Excellency was not advised to carry out that suggestion he would suggest with due deference that the north wing of the J. J. Hospital be with slight alterations utilized for the said purpose. He did not think there could be any objection to that wing on the score of insanitation, as the proposed hospital was to be quite close to it. But it might be urged that that measure would lead to curtailing the present J. J. Hospital accommodation for treatment of general diseases. He would answer the argument by stating that at present out of three hundred beds quite a hundred were occupied by very chronic cases,—cases such as did not require any urgent treatment or were largely utilized for clinical purposes. These could be very well put up in an asylum built in the outskirt of the city and placed in charge of a matron to make room for children and gynæcology cases. It was contemplated that Sir Dinshaw's Hospital would accommodate forty beds. If that was all the above measure would leave sixty beds vacant for receiving important cases such as at times were refused admission. These sixty beds might indeed be further utilized for children should the children's-ward experiment succeed. Dr. Shroff added that if his Excellency was not aware of poor-house cases crowding the J. J. Hospital he could only say that the medical advisers to Government had overlooked the fact. He submitted that before launching Government into buying up costly sites and devoting large sums of money to build new hospitals of architectural pretensions, at a time too when finances were low and other pressing wants of the college were set aside on the score of low finances, the medical advisers of Government should have taken cognisance of the fact of such asylum cases, and suggested measures which would have supplied the new demand of gynæcological and children cases by a simple reorganising of the J.J. Hospital accommodation and recommending the Government some simple measure as that of an asylum to put the poor-house cases in. He added that such an asylum would not cost more that fifty thousand rupees, including the cost of site. This, with the cost of alteration in the north wing of J. J. Hospital, would not exceed seventy thousand rupees. This sum, when compared with what was proposed to be spent on the site and building the new hospital, was very small indeed. Moreover, this small sum would provide more than double the accommodation the proposed Dinshaw's Hospital would find.

Dr. Balchandra urged the necessity of a pharmacological laboratory. He said he himself had been using, with many others, potent native drugs, and these required to be scientifically investigated to obtain extended use not only here but in other countries as well. These, moreover, if so tested would find a place in the pharmacopœia of the West. He was strongly of opinion that there was an immense amount of material for research in this direction. His Excellency and the Surgeon-General must have heard the revered name of Drs. Bhau and Narayen Daji and the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, who laboured in this field, and whose work, he was sorry to say, had not been handed down to posterity. They were hampered in their desire to carry on research work for want of a proper laboratory, and there were similar zealous workers who felt the same want at the present day ; several times practitioners came across a potent drug that carried the palm over a western one, but that could not be used with confidence in similar cases without testing it physiologically. If the graduates were to work in such an institution they would raise medical science on this side to the stage which it had attained in Europe. It was often said in deprecatory terms of the graduates in medicine that many of them had not done anything in the way of advancing science, but if the complaint was inquired into it would be found that the chief reasons lay in the absence of proper training and the want of the necessary scientific instruments and apparatus to undertake and conduct scientific research for the purpose of investigating the nature and properties and physiological actions of drugs. Dr. Bhalchundra continued : The Indian Materia Medica was very vast, but unless the drugs were subjected to the same process as their likes in the Western Materia Medica they would not commend themselves to the acceptance of Western scientists—when once they were properly experimented upon the Western *savants* would not only readily accept them but embody them in the Western Materia Medica. Many useful drugs might be then utilized for the relief of human suffering, and to his Excellency's enlightened administration would be due the credit of having supplied the long felt want of a pharmacological laboratory.

Dr. Cama explained that the public were averse to a children's hospital. He said the Medical Union was not in the least opposed to a children's hospital the object of which appealed so strongly to the feeling and sympathy of all ; but the Union was of strong opinion that the time had not arrived for it, and that it would not prove successful. As the real aim of a children's hospital surely was for native children only, and not for Europeans and Eurasians, for they would find accommodation elsewhere, he thought the hospital cots would not be used by the former but mostly by the latter if allowed. He stated from his experience as a medical officer attached to a largely-attended charitable dispensary that he had in vain advised, nay exhorted, native mothers to take their children in serious cases to hospitals and leave them there. He said that a large number of these young patients were brought on the arms of their parents, and several of these were serious cases coming for an out-door treatment. He urged that one reason that had been advanced in favour of a children's hospital was for giving clinical instruction to students. He suggested that the vast material of diseases of children obtained in the two external departments of the J. J. Hospital ought to be utilized for that purpose. The proposed gynæcological institution with its twenty beds would not bring about any great change in the teaching of students in that special branch, as he himself in his time had found the teaching with the present accommodation quite sufficient, because several of the in-door beds of the present obstetric institution were for gynæcological cases, besides the daily out-door cases of female patients on which students were taught clinically. He was strongly of opinion that native gentlemen could not be easily induced to endow scientific institutions, the real advantages of which were well-known to an educationist and a lover of science as his Excellency was. Dr. Cama added that if in the present instance Sir Dinshaw was inclined to direct his charity towards the foundation of such an institution his Excellency would do well to allow it to be so utilised. He laid some stress upon the fact that there were not many Sir Dinshaws with such taste for scientific institutions, though some, if not many, might be found willing to establish hospitals.

Dr. Ismael Jahn Mahomed submitted that if the present obstetric institution was not to be used for gynæcological purposes on account of its alleged bad situation, he could only say that he was not aware of any such reason having been put forth during his superintendentship of two years at that institution. He had not noticed any cases of sceptic poisoning after the major operations, more particularly those of ovariotomy and cæsarian section. Nor was he aware of any gynæcology case taking a bad turn from sceptic causes. As to its accommodation falling short of meeting with the number of cases seeking admission he remembered that, as a rule, about four beds were found vacant ; on these grounds he did not see the advisability of rejecting the institution, but on the contrary he agreed with Dr. Cawasji in urging Government to extend the accommodation for an experimental children ward of about thirty beds. As to the success of the experiment he too had his misgivings, as he could never succeed in inducing native mothers to leave their children in the hospital. As regards the scope of utility of a pharmacological laboratory, he would cite but one case treated by Dr. Bhalchandra entirely with native drugs, in which European treatment had failed in the hands of some eminent practitioners.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S REPLY.

Surgeon-General Dr. Pinkerton, in speaking of the pharmacological laboratory, remarked that as regarded Dr. Cawasji's contention he was of opinion that it was not at all wanted for the students of the Grant Medical College. What was wanted was physiological and pathological experimental laboratories. A pharmacological laboratory, he added, would hurt the feelings of communities like Jains and others on account of vivisection operations, to which animals would be subjected. If Hindoo doctors should say in public that they did not view vivisection as any thing against religion it was from the light of their education. But the masses they themselves must acknowledge always thought differently from them, and vivisection would on no account be tolerated by them. He did not know on what grounds the obstetric institution was to be condemned, one fact he knew that the building was far behind the requirements of the present times. The new obstetric institution was intended to provide a sufficient number of cases for students so that each one may have a separate case for himself. Even in Europe the pharmacological research laboratory had not succeeded much, even with an Act authorising vivisection. There were not more than half a dozen such institutions in the whole of Europe. He did not quite believe that a sufficient number of practitioners would be found to work at the laboratory. As to investigations proposed to be carried on at the laboratory, there was no further scope, as drugs of any therapeutical value were already in the pharmacopœia and the rest had been rejected because useless. As regarded the chronic cases occupying a good number of beds, he accepted Dr. Shroff's views, and referred the matter to his Excellency's consideration. He said he was aware of the fact of there being chronic cases fit for an asylum at the J. J. Hospital, and that the children's hospital was an experiment ; but still it must be given a fair trial. The Surgeon-General thought that the cost of additions to and alteration in the obstetric institution would amount to the same figure as would be required for Sir Dinshaw's hospital.

MEMBERS' REPLY TO THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

In their opinion the cost of alteration and addition was not likely to reach the sum of three lakhs of rupees, because in the first instance there was no site wanted at a cost of a lakh, and, secondly, the style of the obstetric institution was not such as to require an elaborate architectural addition to be in harmony with the rest of the building (Drs. Cawasji and Shroff).

Dr. Bhalchandra replied that, with due deference to the Surgeon-General's opinion to the effect that the drugs that had not found a place in the British pharmacopœia were rejected after an inquiry, he would state that only the commonest were introduced in the British pharmacopœia, and many potent drugs which he himself had been using, and which he had seen others using with marked effect, and that in cases which were not amenable to treatment on the Western system, had not found a place therein. As regarded the Surgeon-General's contention that in a pharmacological laboratory vivisection operations if allowed would injure the religious feelings of Jains and Shravaks, he would state that he performed vivisection operations in the very midst of Jains and Shravaks at Palunpur and Baroda, by special permits of the Political Agents, on the dog, which was supposed to be the most sacred of animals by them, and which was used at funeral ceremonies. As regarded the contention that the masses were sure to oppose vivisection, he would say that vivisection operations were not taken cognisance of the unwashed It was the educated people only who would know that there was anything like a pharmacological laboratory in our midst, and he could safely say that, looking to the great advantages that were likely to accrue to suffering humanity, vivisection would not be objected to. He understood that his Excellency and Dr. Carter were in favour of a scientific research laboratory, and that a pharmacological laboratory would form a good nucleus for such a research laboratory.

As regarded providing sufficient obstetric cases for students, Dr. Cama asked whether the extended accommodation would secure the object in view. The Surgeon-General had to acknowledge it would not be quite to the extent desired.

LORD REAY'S REPLY.

Having calmly listened all his Excellency in reply thanked the deputation for having taken the trouble to go all the way to Poona and for throwing so much new light on the subject. His Excellency added that the deputation had widened the knowledge of Government regarding two important points, viz. the available accommodation in the J. J. Hospital and the utilizing of the present obstetric institution. He had, however, noted that there was difference of opinion among doctors as there was among lawyers, and he found himself in the difficult position of having to decide between a conflict of expert opinion. With regard to Dr. Shroff's query as to why Government should be advised to buy up costly sites in these days of low finance his Excellency remarked that members of the deputation knew that the early purchase of a site in a rising market was an economical principle, as Dr. Cowasji would bear him out from his experience as a Town Councillor that the price of land was steadily rising in Bombay every day, and it would be in the long run a saving to Government to buy just now at cheaper rates than later on necessary sites. But even if a site was bought it did not mean that a hospital should be immediately built on it ; the site, if bought, would do away with the insanitary objectionable surroundings of the J. J. Hospital. He was sure that even if no hospital were built the site would give some free space in the already crowded compound of the J. J. Hospital, which was likely to be further crowded with houses to be provided for nurses and other blocks of small buildings. As regards the asylum, his Excellency said the proposal was a very good one, but it would be a new institution entailing recurrent charges, and it would be unfair to saddle the tax-payer with such charges. He promised to institute enquiries with reference to the accommodation that was available at the J. J. Hospital and the question of utilising the present obstetric institution.

Sir Dinshaw's grant to his Excellency was first made for an obstetric hospital. Then came in Motlibai's brilliant offer of such a grant with a site. After that, Sir Dinshaw's grant it was thought might be utilized for the Cama Hospital, but here again Sir Dinshaw was intercepted by the Allbless family. After that he thought of using it for a children's and gynæcological hospital. After thus giving the history of Sir Dinshaw's donation his Excellency added that notwithstanding all that had been said it was his firm conviction that a children's hospital would be appreciated in a very short time by the Bombay public, as had been the case in England, where when the first hospital was started a strong feeling was expressed against its utility ; but now circumstances had entirely changed, and even the higher classes were not backward in removing their sick from unhygienic conditions of drains, &c., to the hospital. Even as an experimental measure it would have its utility, and it would be made so attractive that its success and utility might to a great measure be considered certain. With regard to the pharmacological laboratory he said that he was inclined to include it in a scientific research institute, and as such it met with his approval. In fact pharmacology alone would not constitute a scientific research institute, but physiological and pathological laboratories certainly had precedence. If it was supposed that many children would not at once come forward to be admitted, the same might be the case with the doctors of whom, even if they were given all the facilities of a European research institute, not many would be coming forward to work in it. He said he could not promise to cancel the resolution, but he would consider the matter again in the light of the suggestions put forth by the deputation. With regard to the laboratory for scientific research, he acknowledged that the chief point was not to find a place, for that could be easily found in the Grant Medical College, neither to obtain gradually a proper supply of instruments and scientific appliances which, to a certain extent, constituted an item of minor finances; but how to work it without creating a fresh salary. He thanked the deputation once more for their contribution to the medical needs of the presidency, to which he was keenly alive.

Dr. K. N. Behadurji, while proposing the following resolution, "that the report of the members of the deputation, just read, be adopted, and that members be thanked for their trouble in going all the way to Gunesh Khind at much self-sacrifice, and that our best thanks are due to H. E. Lord Reay for the very patient and impartial hearing he gave to the discussion carried on by the members of the deputation with the Surgeon-General," said :—It is very gratifying, indeed, that our deputation has succeeded in making a very favourable impression on his Excellency and that his Excellency has promised to inquire into the nature and extent of the existing accommodation at the J. J. Hospital. I am sure you all must have felt great satisfaction to know, through our deputation, that his Excellency has not yet made up his mind to build a hospital on the site now sought to be acquired. In dealing with the asylum question his Excellency said he was afraid to saddle the tax-payer with recurrent charges that an asylum would entail. One has only to ask whether the new hospitals would not be entailing recurrent charges and charges much heavier than those of an asylum. An asylum, if decided upon, would be effecting a large saving of public money and private gifts. Moreover, it would secure two most important ends, viz., it will not only be the right sort of place for chronic cases but would afford them a change which would be beneficial to most of them, and it will prevent a hospital—and worse still a teaching hospital—from further degenerating into a new dhurumsalla for the "outcast and the indigent." It seems to me there has been a deal of misapprehension as to the nature and scope of a pharmacological institute. Our letter to his Excellency, I thought, would have cleared away any doubts that might have existed in the minds of Government advisers. I need not tell you again that of all the three subjects, physiology, pathology and pharmacology, the last is the most comprehensive. As you are aware the pharmacologist is not a mere drug experimenter, but he acts the chemist, the pharmacist, the experimental physiologist, the experimental pathotist, and last, but not least, the clinical physician. These functions of such a worker in the field of medical science will at once give you a clear idea of the departments that have to be provided for in a pharmacological laboratory. From this you will further understand that the various departments such an institute comprises would necessarily afford opportunity for original research work in any one or more of the various branches of medical science, and that it may be asserted that such an institute might well be called one for medical research in general. How much sense there is in the new cries of such pieces of laboratories. As for experimental physiology and pathology I leave you to judge. I may add that the word pharmacology was used by me advisedly, and that I had by no means lost sight of the important branch pathology of Indian diseases.

Dr. Dosabhoy Bezonjee having seconded the resolution, it was passed unanimously.

SIR T. MADAVA RAO ON INDIAN CHILD-WIDOWS.

SIR T. MADAVA RAO has written the following further memorandum on the question of child widows in India :—

1. According to the census of the year 1881, the number of widows under ten years of age in all India is about 54,000.

2. According to the census of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1881, the number of widows under 10 years of age is about 5,600 in this Presidency.

3. The evil thus stated and the misery it implies are, indeed, terrible.

4. In this connection attention is earnestly invited to the following remarks from the Madras census report.

"This gives us roughly an estimate of the age at which Brahman girls are married. Some are married before seven years of age, nearly all are married before 10. The figures suggest that between six and seven is the average age of marriage for females among Brahmans. This has the natural result of a high percentage of widows, and we find that nearly one-third of the Brahman women are widows."

"There are proportionately 50 per cent more widows among Brahmans than among other castes, and this surplus may be wholly attributed to the greater extent to which infant marriages occur among Brahmans than is the case with other castes. Certainly one-third, probably a larger proportion, of the number of Brahman widows are widows owing to this custom ; that is to say, if Brahmans countenanced infant marriage only to the extent that other castes do, there would be nearly 60,000 fewer unhappy women in their caste. The total figures show that there are 80,000 widows under 20, and the foregoing remarks suggest that Brahman custom is responsible for three-fourths of this."—Vol I. pp 71. 72.

5. It is evident that the earlier a girl is married, the greater are the chances of virgin widow-hood.

6. It is also evident that if girls are married after they have attained nine or 10 years of age, a vast number of virgin widow-hoods will be altogether prevented.

7. It seems, therefore, desirable and necessary to establish some inducement to parents and guardians to delay the marriage of girls until they complete their 9th or 10th year of age.

8. This much of delay is quite permissible according to the Sastras, and also according to the custom.

9. I do not propose to compel the delay, but, only to create an inducement in its favour, leaving everything else as it at present is.

10. The best form of such inducement seems to be a fine for performing the marriage before the fixed limit of age.

11. The fine will, of course, be according to the circumstances of the parties concerned, and calculated to produce a deterrent effect.

12. The effect of this arrangement will be to make the parents or guardians delay the marriage up to the age limit if possible, and thereby escape the fine, but if not possible to so delay, then to perform the marriage before that limit, and to pay the fine.

13. The effect of this will be to leave the existing order of things as little disturbed as possible and yet to diminish the number of marriages before the age limit, and thereby diminish the number of virgin widow-hoods, which will be an important gain.

14. The inquiry into facts precedent to the imposition of fine may be safely left to a local punchayet.

15. The measure proposed will produce good only.

16. Any evil it may involve will be clearly outweighed by the good.

17. I prefer this moderate action to total inaction which I consider culpable in a high degree.

18. I decidedly prefer fine to invalidity, because the latter would involve the misery of the innocent children and cause deep and extensive popular discontent.

19. The fines should not be appropriated by the State, but applied to some purpose beneficial to virgin widows.

20. I would have two age limits ; one for castes under obligation to marry the girl before puberty, and the other for castes at liberty to marry the girls after puberty.

21. More than this measure appears to me impossible at present, less than this measure would be culpable.

22. The friction attendant upon it will be at its minimum.

THE GIST OF THE FOREGOING :

1. The longer the married life of a woman, the greater must be the chances of her widowhood.

2. The shorter the married life of a woman, the less the chances of her widow-hood.

3. Therefore it is desirabe in every possible way to shorten her married life.

4. The only way to shorten her married life is to delay her marriage.

5. Therefore delay the marriage as long as possible under existing rule and custom.

6. It may be delayed accordingly at least up to ten years of age.

7. This period is not inconsiderable in relation to the term of married life.

8. In many cases it may have the proportion of 25 per cent.

9. Therefore, in many cases it may prevent the chances of widow-hood in that ratio.

10. Therefore, I would create an inducement in favour of that much delay.

11. The inducement being in the shape of a fine in preference to invalidity.

The best thing of all would be for parents and guardians to voluntarily delay the marriage of girls till the completion of the 10th year in the case of Brahmins, and longer in the case of non-Brahmins.

(Sd) RAJA SIR T. MADAVA ROW, K C. S.I.

Mayapore, Madras, 10th August, 1888.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE PARSEES IN ENGLAND.

THE following are the particulars of the match which the Parsees won against a fairly strong team of the Gentlemen of Northamptonshire. Having won the toss, the Parsees went in to the bowling of Beal and Kingston, Mehta, and Morenas were the first wickets. The latter was bowled by Beal for a well played 13, and Pavri joined Mehta ; but the latter succumbed to Stork who relieved Kington. Erani went out for a single, and Dubash filled the vacancy. A stand was then made, and Daniell took the ball from Stork. He bowled both men for 13 and 16, and then upset P. D. Kauga's wickets for 4. A brilliant stand was again made by M. D. Kanga and Pundole and another resistance, when Vatcha filled the vacancy caused by Pundole's dismissal, for a well played 14. At 118 Kanga was caught at the wicket for an admirable innings of 25, and when a single had been added the innings closed for 119. Disaster set in early with the home team with Pavri and Pundole bowling. Dolton and Beal were the only two who got into double figures, 22 and 15 respectively, and the venture closed for 61 runs. The fielding of the Parsees, it was stated, was wonderfully smart and accurate, and frequently elicited hearty expressions of admiration. Their bowling, too, showed a remarkable improvement since their visit to England two years ago, Pavri and M. D. Kanga keeping a consistently good length. The weather was dull and bitterly cold ; but the play was watched by a fairly numerous company in the Pavilion. With 58 runs in hand the visitors commenced their second innings with Pavri and Morenas, the attack being entrusted to A. E. Daniell and J. P. Kingston. Daniell proved to be in fine form. With only three totalled he got Morenas cleverly caught at the wicket, and with the score at eight he clean bowled Pavri. Erani hit Daniell to leg for four, but in his next over he was well caught by Prothero, the third wicket falling at 14. At 19 Stork relieved Kingston, and at this total Daniell clean bowled Dubash. He had now accomplished the fine performance of taking the first four wickets at the small cost of nine runs With the addition of three singles a smart return by Prothero enabled Daniell to run Cooper out (five for 22), The Brothers M. D. and P. D. Kanga made a good stand and gave considerable trouble to the home side. At 35, to which the score was slowly taken, Beal took the ball from Stork, and at this total M. D. Kanga, who had previously batted excellently, gave a ridiculously easy chance to Wake at mid-off off Daniell's bowling ; but the fieldsman unaccountably dropped the ball. At 11 Stork relieved Daniell, and just before luncheon P. D. Kanga was easily caught by C. A. Kingston off Beal. (Six for 47.) After the luncheon interval Stork and Beal were the bowlers, and at 56 Daniell relieved Stork. The score was slowly taken to 61 before Mehta was out leg-before-wicket to Beal. With 70 on the board J P. Kingston bowled at Beal's end, and Kanga hit his first ball beautifully to leg for four. Soon afterwards Vatcha, the new-comer, served Daniell in the same fashion, but the succeeding ball found its way into his wicket ; while from the next ball Daniell delivered, Pandole was nicely caught at the wicket (eight and nine for 80). The innings closed at a quarter to four for 81, leaving Northamptonshire 140 runs to get to win. M. D. Kanga was not-out 40, a fine display of careful defence and clean hitting. Wake's mistake cost his side dearly, for when the player missed him Kanga had only made 16. Daniell's figures are especially worthy of notice, he obtaining six wickets for 28 runs, besides having the ill luck to see M. D. Kanga missed off him.

The home eleven entered on their task with J. P. Kingston and R. C. Dalton, who were opposed by P. D. and M. D. Kanga. The start was a very bad one, for Dalton was clean bowled by P. D. Kanga's first ball, and in the same bowler's second over J. P. Kingston skied a ball he attempted to hit to leg, and was easily caught by the wicket-keeper. Starmer and Prothero was cleaned bowled without scoring by the lobs of P. D. Kanga, who obtained the first four wickets in three overs at absolutely no cost. (Four for three.) Soames and Beal did a little better, and the former naving made 10 in good style, was bowled by M. D. Kanga. (Five for 19) C. A. Kingston did not trouble the scorers, and Beal was at length bowled by P. D. Kanga for a well-played 13. Daniell, after batting a long time for three, was finally caught and bowled by Pavri ; and Jameson left at 34, splendidly caught at point. Rev A. Wake and J. B Stork gave a little trouble, but the latter was eventually brilliantly caught and bowled by P. D. Kanga. The innings was over for 42, leaving the Parsees victorious by 97 runs.

The lob bowling of C. D. Kanga was undoubtedly the feature of the day's play, the home batsmen being completely beaten by his deliveries. His seven wickets were obtained at the trifling cost of 16 runs. At the conclusion the Parsees were warmly applauded on returning to the Pavilion.

The following is the full score :—

PARSEES.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Morenas, b Beal	13	c Dalton, b Daniell ..	2
Mehta, c Dalton, b Stork	4	c b w Beal	6
Erani, b Stork	1	Rev Prothero, b Daniell	4
Pavri, b A E Daniell	13	b Daniell	6
Dubash, b Daniell	16	b Daniell	2
Kanga, b Daniell	4	c Kingston, b Beal	5
Cooper, b Stork	4	run out	0
Pundole, b Jameson	14	c Pundole, b Daniell	0
Kanga, c Dalton, b Daniell	25	not out	40
Vatcha, not out	17	b Daniell	10
Mody, c Prothero, b Beal	0	b Kingston	0
Extra...	8	Extras...	6
Total ..	119	Total...	81

GENTLEMEN OF NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Kingston, c Cooper, b Pavri..	0	c Cooper, b P D Kanga	1
Dalton, not out	22	b P D Kanga	0
Soames, c and b Pavri	0	b M D Kanga	10
Starmer, c Morenas, b Pundole	8	b P D Kanga	0
Rev Prothero, c Morenas, b Pandole	0	b P D Kanga	0
Beal, b M D Kanga	15	b P D Kanga	13
Kingston, st Cooper, b M D Kanga	4	b P D Kanga	0
Daniell, b P D Kanga	3	c and b Pavri	2
Jameson, b P D Kanga	0	c P D Kanga, b Pavri	2
Rev Wake, c Mody, b M D Kanga	7	not out	8
Stork, to bat.		c and b P D Kanga	7
Leg-bye ...	1	Extra	5
Total (for nine wickets) ..	60	Total ...	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GENTLEMEN.—First Innings.

	Overs	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.
M E Pavri	23	14	30	2
D C Pundole	14	6	18	2
M D Kanga	17	6	18	3
P D Kanga	19-1	6	4	3

PARSEES.—Second Innings.

	Overs	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.
A E Daniell	38	21	28	6
J P Kingston	14	6	16	1
J B Stork	19	12	13	0
T G Beal	19	10	18	2

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GENTLEMEN.—Second Innings.

P D Kanga	18	10	16	7
M D Kanga	6	3	12	1
M E Pavri	10	3	9	2

SINGULAR ELOPEMENT.

THE particulars of a strange elopement come from Queenstown. A young Cheshire lady, about 18 years of age, who mixed in the best society at Stockport, ran away with her father's groom, a married man 35 years of age, and father of five children. They attempted to escape on a Transatlantic liner to the United States. The young lady in question is Miss Lucy Rostron, whose father is a Liverpool merchant, his private residence being at Stockport. The girl is tall and handsome, with long golden hair and captivating manner. The groom is tall, but of rather mean appearance. Aspin, who has been in the employment of Mr. Rostron for seven years, resided with his wife and family in the gate lodge of the mansion. Seeing that the young lady took notice of him, and knowing that

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LOST or stolen, on Sunday last, a brown RETRIEVER PUP, answering to the name of "JACK." Whoever has "Jack" is requested to deliver him to the Manager, Victoria Hotel, Fort, without delay.

TOYS!! TOYS!!! to suit all ages at all prices. Guns, Swords, Trumpets, Drums, Bricks, Puzzles, Tea Sets, Clappers, Cricket Sets, Balls, Rattles, Tops, Trains, &c., &c.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

S. P. C. K.—New Books arrived. Send for Catalogue to the Superintendent, S. P. C. K. Temporary Depot, St. John's House,(Baboola Tank Road), Umarkhadi, Bombay.

WANTED, LESSONS in RUSSIAN during the month of September, either in Poona or Bombay.—Apply stating terms, &c., to "M.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

TO LET, separately or whole of the three storeyed premises, with shop on ground floor in Medow Street. Rent, Rs. 175. Also a Stable at Pydhoni on the public road, next to Foster Bros. Dispensary; can be converted into a Shop.—Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean Sea Road.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCOIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGUR and Co., Market.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, good, smooth-coated Black RETRIEVER DOG, 10 months old.—Apply J. ALBARN, s. s. Othello, Prince's Dock.

FRESH ITALIAN STORES and GENERAL PROVISIONS.—CAL. COLONNELLO & SON. 11, Opposite the Prince's Dock.

CORSETS, various makes and sizes, slightly soiled, selling off at Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per pair.—Mrs. TAYLOR'S, 25, Medow Street, Bombay.

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE warranted free from Alcohol, in Quart and Pint Bottles. —PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ARISTONS REPAIRED and TUNED at moderate charges by Mr. L. STEFFENAUER. Church Gate Street, Fort.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish, finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just received.—Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16; Flower, each at Rs. 4, 6 and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

FOR SALE, at Mount Abu, Rajputana, a large Pucca House with Iron roof immediately over the Club Lawn-Tennis Court. Apply for particulars to Colonel Percy Smith, Deoli, Rajputana.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRIOR. Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

THE CHEAPEST and best SAFETY BICYCLE in the market, handsomely finished in black enamel, with nickel plated parts, Rs. 225 only. The best Machine for India. Light, safe, and fast, holds the world's records.—Marcks & Co., Ld., opposite Clock Tower, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona

DR. F. B. SEERVAI
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 31 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite to P. W. Department.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

THE best time for laying in a Stock of Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls is during the Rains.

We have a splendid Stock of well-seasoned Balls to select from and can supply at once.

Balls adjusted and recoloured by a Practical European Ivory Turner.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.,
Practical Billiard Table Makers and Ivory Turners.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's storeyard, on the Esplanade, the following, viz:—Old mathematical instruments 1,2 and 3rd size; colour boxes 1, 2 and 3rd size, plotting scales, ivory scales, set squares, T. squares, mahogany, ivory, brass and ebony rulers, drawing colours, drawing boards, drawing pens, French curves, metallic tapes, measuring chain, stencil plates, perambulator, aneroid barometer, spirit level, prismatic compass, cross staff, levelling staves, lead, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, August 22, 1888.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods-twist, &c.

6 cases Yellow Border Grey Dhooties
5 " Colored border "
5 " White mulls.
1 " Grey Half Hose 9, 9½ inches.
1 " Colored cotton Flannel.
2 " White Handkerchiefs.
5 Bales Dhooty border Madapolums.
4 " Grey shirtings.
1 Child's Perambulator.

A quantity of English Wine, Claret, Champagne, Whisky, &c., in cases of 1 dozen quarts.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON TUG.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:—

A small iron tug, which is not of further use for running purposes.

UCTION SALE OF SURPLUS PLOTS OF LAND BELONGING TO BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

The shareholders having sanctioned the sale of the undermentioned properties, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions from Bapty Brothers, Limited, to put up for sale by Public Auction the undermentioned plots of land on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, 1888, at 4 p.m., at the company's premises, Falkland Road.

LOT NO 1.

Surplus land, admeasuring 6,269 square yards or thereabout, adjoining the mill, together with the sheds standing thereon.

LOT NO. 2.

Vacant ground, admeasuring 1,032 square yards or thereabout, adjoining the company's tank, and situate in Bapty Road.

LOT NO. 3.

Vacant ground admeasuring 390 square yards or thereabout, situate at the corner of Falkland and Bapty Roads.

For further particulars and plan of the lands apply to the Acting Manager of the mill in the mill premises.

All the above land is freehold, and is well adapted for building bunglows or chawls.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, August 23, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1885, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchandra Gunpatjee, Narayen Ramchander, Gujanan Ramchunder, and Auundrao Ramchander, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd at instant, 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,0:6 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Position and Tax under No. 596, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22 and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchandra Gunpatjee and others) and their tenants, situate on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhaiwoo Valeet and the property of Morobo Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhawanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of the Lukshman Keswojee, and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors, for the mortgagee.—Dated the 11th day of August, 1888.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, (upper floor), the surplus furniture of the Taylor Hotel, consisting of handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood, drawing, room, dining room and bed room furniture, glassware, plated ware, crockery, table and hanging lamps with duplex burners, carpets, pictures, &c., &c., the same comprises telescopic dining table, dining room chairs, whatnot, ornament and hat stands, round, pier, side, writing, dressing, and washhand tables Davenports, conversation, sofas, and reclining couches, easy and cushioned chairs, double and single cots, handsome mirror door almirahs, chest of drawers, clothes gown presses dressing glasses, table and hanging lamps, large size oilpaintings and oleographs, Cambay carpets, China Japanese flower vases, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman—
A small collection of law and other books.
The abobe is now on view.

SALE OF A GOVERNMENT HORSE.

Under insiructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. well sell by Public Auction at Town Barracks, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m.—

1 Government horse.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Colaba Causeway, near the Apollo Hotel, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain substantial household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, table and hanging duplex lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., &c.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view this afternoon.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Personage," Byramjee Hall Lane, Mazogon, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and inlid satin wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, first-rate oleographs, table and hanging windproof duplex lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, valuable books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Rev. W.E. SCOTT and Surgeon-Major J. ANDERSON. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF BAR IRON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, on TUESDAY, the 4th September at 2 p.m.

A quantity of surplus bar iron of sizes, about 370 cwts. In lots to suit all classes of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, August 24, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 21.

THE Banks and markets generally have been closed to-day for the Cocoanut Holiday, and we have nothing in the way of local business to report this evening; but yesterday's telegrams, with the exception of that from New York, are to hand, and are not devoid of interest as regards the Cotton and General Produce markets, though financial quotations show no change in any item from those of last Friday.

In Mincing Lane, Linseed had become quiet, and Calcutta quality had receded 3d. per quarter to arrive *via* the Canal, and 6d. per quarter *via* the Cape; while Bombay Seed was 6d. per quarter lower at 38s. to arrive. Rapeseed continued strong in tone at previous quotations; but Poppyseed was 6d. per quarter higher by both routes at 40s. per cwt. The Wheat market was also still strong, but Friday's rates are reported for all descriptions.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round last evening after a small day's business, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in spot Mid.-Uplands at 5 11-16d, and also in "Good" and "Fine" Oomras at 4 9-16d and 4⅝d., respectively, but American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	993	bales.
Wheat	47,870	cwts.
Linseed	20,023	"
Rapeseed	19,898	"
Poppyseed	2,824	"
Groundnuts	939	"

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	575
Bank of Bengal	48,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	849
National Bank of India	37,320	$125	250	5 pct	135

PRESS COMPANIES.

Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175xd	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240	
Bellary	920	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215	
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	20	Rs. 10	100	
Bombay Cotton Press	100	12	125	Rs. 15	172½	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,88	1,880	Rs. 60	590	
East India Press Co.	0	,00	1,000	Rs. 130	1,200	
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	265	
Fort Press Co.	160	3,500	3,500	Rs. 60	1,500	
French Press Co.	900	500	500	Rs. 80	500	
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	407	
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	350	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225	
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60	
Motasil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 0	400	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	545	
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½	
Prince of W. Press	800	500	100	Rs. 30	80	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 70	440	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225	
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	550	
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	P	640	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.'s per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,165xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,000
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		60	500	Rs. 25	1,150 455
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	101
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	365
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	710
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	501
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	462½
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	920
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 10	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,080
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	1,080
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	775
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	690xd
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	515
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	35	Rs. 500	765
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,035xd
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	635xd
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	630
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co. Ld.	9,700	150	150	Rs. 20	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite		1,000	1,000	...	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	427	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	850
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	695xd
Hinguphat Mill Co., Limited	700	575	600	Rs. 37½	700 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	780
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 81	1,385
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	500	Rs. 25	695
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	330
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	690xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		100
Increased	1,485	2,500	2,500	Rs. 11	820
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	..	900	..	..	..
Jewraj Salloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,175
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	875
Lukmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 65	1,035
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	145
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	5000		1,000	Rs. 125	2,275
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co.Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,630
Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,345
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	825
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	463
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,730		625	Rs. 20	570
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	100
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	743	1,000	1,000	...	1,005
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189		125	...	65
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,120
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
Sasoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Allianoe Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	60	500	...	275
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		10	1,000	Rs. 55	1,300
Soondardas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	639	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	590
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	...	415
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	415
Star of India	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	1000
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	410
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & M., Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000		...	720

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MARRIOTT—Aug. 16, at Bombay, Frances, widow of the late Lieut.-General W. F. Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1888.

A GREAT deal of hysterical nonsense continues to find its way into the columns of a contemporary in regard to a pending case which we for our part have not the slightest desire to discuss in advance, or to prejudge in any way. There is such ignorance of the law applicable to the case that it is as well to ascertain how the matter really stands, so that the nature and purpose of the procedure which has been determined upon may be clearly understood. In the opinion of impartial people that procedure will best answer the purposes of justice which is best adapted to ascertain the truth or falsehood of a large number of allegations affecting the purity and honesty of the administration of the Presidency. That such procedure shall be in strict conformity with law goes without saying; it is a postulate which may be taken for granted. It may also be assumed without further argument that the Petition of Right and Magna Charta have established the liberties of England upon an unshakeable basis, and that no free man may be "outlawed or exiled or in any manner destroyed but by the lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land." The question what is the law of the land applicable to the cases now pending is the only one that it is necessary to examine, seeing that so much confusion of thought prevails that it is possible to repeat again and again that the procedure prescribed by the Statute Book in this behalf is by some people considered to be repugnant to the genius of Englishmen and to the spirit of their laws and institutions. It is even found possible to ask whether a British subject who has been arrested on a charge which is not proceeded with before a magistrate can then be proceeded against on the same and other charges "before a tribunal which is not legal (!) but a Commission." If the Commission be not a legal tribunal the answer must certainly be "clearly not." But if the Commission be such a tribunal as the law prescribes, this way of stating the problem lacks lucidity and common sense; it is a begging of the question. A jumble of excerpts from the remarks of half a dozen eminent English judges, referring to matters of a totally different kind, and quite inapplicable to the conditions prevailing in India, does not afford more light or leading than appeals to Magna Charta, or to Rousseau's Social Contract, or to the American Declaration of Independence. It is noticeable, indeed, that all the unnamed judges whose opinions are cited without the faintest suspicion that they in no way apply to the special procedure laid down in Indian jurisprudence, are vouched for with highly laudatory epithets; the first is praised as "one of the greatest lawyers that ever adorned the English bench," another as "one of the greatest of English lawyers," another delivered "one of the finest charges ever delivered to a jury."

All this parade of legal lore fails somewhat of its effect when the journal that recites it assures us that "in England if a man is tried for impeachment it is before the House of Lords." This jumble of irrelevance of the kind which Carlyle summarily disposed of as "learned marine stores" is not a whit less obsolete than the Act of 1850. What English judges always insisted upon was that a British subject has a right to fair trial according to law. In what respect is a Commission under the Act just mentioned more repugnant to the English genius than the Commission just constituted by the Crimes and Allegations (Members of Parliament) Act which has just been passed with the entire and deliberate approval of our sapient contemporary? The procedure by Commission in dealing with offences charged against officials in India was specially devised by the Legislature forty years ago to deal with cases for which the ordinary tribunals are not so well adapted. But apart from this aspect of the question let us see what is the actual state of the law relating to criminal proceedings if they be instituted in the ordinary courts. It is to be found set forth very clearly in the twenty sections coming between 443 and 463 inclusive of the Criminal Procedure Code, as amended by Act III of 1884, which was known before it became law as the Ilbert Bill. Supposing the Government decided to proceed against an accused person he would be brought before a magistrate. The complaints would be made under section 160 of the Indian Penal Code, alleging that the accused, as a public servant, had taken a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act, and under section 164 he would be charged with abetment as a public servant of the offences defined in sections 162 and 163 as taking gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant, and taking gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant. These offences are triable by the District Magistrate or by the judge of the Sessions Court. The maximum punishment for ordinary offenders in each case is imprisonment of either description for three years, or by fine, or by imprisonment and fine. In the case of a European British subject the District Magistrate cannot pass a heavier sentence than imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or by a fine not exceeding Rs. 2,000, or by both. If under the circumstances the District Magistrate considers that the offence cannot be adequately punished by imprisonment for six months, and a fine of Rs. 2,000, he must commit the case to a Court of Session, which cannot pass on a European British subject a heavier sentence than imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year with or without a fine. If the Sessions Judge before signing judgment should see grounds to form the opinion that the offence which appears to be proved would not be adequately punished by such a sentence, he must transfer the case to the High Court. It is scarcely necessary to say that under the provisions of the Ilbert Act a European British subject would have a right to claim to be tried by a jury before the Magistrate or Judge, not less than one half the said jury being composed of Europeans or Americans. Only three charges could be tried by either the District Magistrate or the Sessions Judge at one time; but any number of different cases could be tried successively. The practice of the Irish Courts in recent years shows that sentences may or may not be concurrent, at the discretion of the magistrate, so that an accused person convicted of a series of charges might conceivably be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment extending over three or even six years. Thus the contention that the punishment could not be adequate would not arise in regard to a series of offences.

We are now of course dealing simply with the law as it stands in relation to the procedure of the local courts. In respect to the empanelling of a jury, the list of European jurors in Poona is a large one, and contains a large number of independent persons unconnected with the Government or their officials. This being the case, upon what grounds could the case be removed from the jurisdiction of the local court and taken before the High Court. If the Government were to yield to what seems to us the very ill-advised demand that the pending case should be disposed of by the ordinary tribunals instead of by a Commission the inquiry would in the ordinary course come before the local court. Admittedly no question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, everything turning upon the appreciation of evidence. How then could an affidavit be made that "a fair and impartial trial cannot be had" before the District Magistrate or Sessions Court, or that the transfer of the cases would "tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses," or "that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice?" Without such an affidavit the High Court cannot under section 526 of the Criminal Procedure Code remove the cases from the ordinary courts which have cognizance of them. We have seen that the application to the District Magistrate to send the cases in which charges are preferred against Hanmantrao Jaghirdar before a higher court has been refused, Mr. Vidal deciding that there were no grounds for that course. Those who are clamouring for the trial of the charges against Mr. Crawford before a jury are not sufficiently acquainted with the fact that the "ordinary tribunal" which they are so anxious to set again in motion could dispose of the cases without any necessary reference to the High Court in the matter. But neither the Magistrate's Court nor the Sessions Court, nor the High Court could even with the best will in the world make a complete inquiry into the great body of charges and allegations with which the Government and Mr. Crawford are alike confronted. The Commission alone can accomplish that task—very onerous, but quite indispensable as it undoubtedly is.

THE handbook of the Art-Manufactures of India, compiled by Mr. Mukharji, of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the Glasgow International Exhibition, gives an interesting and exhaustive account of the most important artistic industries of this country. It will enable those who visit the Indian Courts of the Exhibition to get a fair idea of the industrial system of India, and more intelligently to appreciate the specimens of Indian workmanship exhibited. The variety and excellence of the Indian contributions, first to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and now to the Glasgow Exhibition, ought to dissipate the too prevalent idea that Indian art is at present in a state of hopeless decadence. The same cheering effect will be produced by the perusal of Mr. Mukharji's handbook. The supposed decadence is usually attributed to the competition of European manufactures. No doubt this competition has had a considerable influence in starving or killing some Indian industries that once flourished. "Cotton manufactures in the old style are," it is admitted, "at their last gasp. The few small pieces of wood and bamboo tied with shreds of twine and thread which the weaver calls his loom and which he can as easily make himself as buy from his neighbour, the village-carpenter, can no more compete with the powerful machinery worked in Lancashire than a village-cart of western Bengal can run

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MASSOWAH QUESTION.

ROME, Aug. 19.

Signor Crispi has sent a Note in reply to the one recently received from M. Goblet, in which he reiterates his previous arguments and the charges made against France in respect to Massowah.

Signor Crispi draws a distinction between countries under a Protectorate and those countries where the Sovereignty of a Power has been abolished.

Italy, he says, is anxious to close the matter, and will persevere in her efforts to defend the interests of justice and civilisation in the Red Sea.

SIGNOR CRISPI VISITS GERMANY.

Signor Crispi starts for Germany next week, where he will meet Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky.

ROME, Aug. 20.

Signor Crispi has started for Germany.

ELECTION OF GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, Aug. 19.

General Boulanger has been elected by a large majority for the Departments of the Somme and the Charente Inferieure, and by a narrow majority for the Department of the Nord.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Aug. 19.

Latest advices state that the Usutus are retiring to their kraals and that Zululand is quieting down.

It is reported that Dinizulu is in Swaziland and that Usandine has offered his submission.

THE RIVER NILE.

CAIRO, Aug. 20.

Later news from Wady Halfa state that the Nile is now rising.

THE EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.

The Egyptian cotton crop is now regarded as safe, and is expected to be the largest on record.

THE DECCAN MINES COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 21.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that as a further display of the attitude adopted by the India Office in reference to the Hyderabad disclosures, it is announced that the Nizam's delegate has been officially instructed to remove the further conduct of the case from the solicitor hitherto acting for the Nizam to a firm of Government solicitors more likely to suppress inconvenient evidence.

The *Pioneer*, in commenting on this telegram, says the request made to the Hyderabad delegate is a piece of quite unjustifiable official tyranny, such as they would not dream of exercising against a man more able to resist it effectively. It cannot be hoped that the Nawab Mehdi Ali, a good servant of his master though he is proved to be, will feel himself strong enough to stand out, although the order is one which can have no sufficient pretence of constitutional authority behind it. Fortunately for the interests of the public, the power to suppress inconvenient evidence does not altogether rest with the solicitor to the Nizam.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

The management of Horse Breeding Operations in India has been definitely transferred from the control of the military authorities to the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

The Maharaja of Ulwar has applied for the services of a British officer to advise and assist him in placing the position of his army in a thoroughly efficient state, his offer to aid in the defence of the frontier having been accepted by the Government of India.

The Punjab chiefs who have been invited to send representatives to Simla to discuss the reorganisation of their forces are Jhind, Nabha, Bawalpur, Patiala, and Kapurthala.

Lady Dufferin will probably visit Lahore about the middle of November for the purpose of opening the Lady Aitchison Hospital.

POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The continued fine weather caused the river rapidly to subside; hence the turning was much slower to-day. Again there was a large attendance, but all the events, with the exception of the fifth, were rendered uninteresting by hollow victories.

The cups and other prizes were displayed in a tent near the Ladies' Stand. During the evening the band of the Royal Fusiliers was present, the Governor's band, which played yesterday, being prevented from attending by a large dance which takes place of Government House to-night.

The prizes, as in former years, were supplied by Messrs. Lund and Blockley.

The Dublin Fusiliers did best to-day; their victories were very popular, having sportingly come a long distance.

Bombay won the "Senior Sculls," but were beaten in other events.

In the "Double Sculls," Dickinson and Smith beat Dyson. and Vincent easily, the losers stopping rowing a furlong from home. The "Challenge Fours" start was delayed by the Bombay boat going out late. Bombay led the first quarter mile, then were overtaken by Poona. Deccan College was early out of the race, and Poona eventually won easily by two lengths. Time 5 min 20 secs. In the "Senior Sculls" race Graham beat Vincent easily, winning anyhow. In the "Junior Birs" Smith and Dickinson again gained a runaway victory.

"Final Double Sculls." This was about the best race of the regatta, both boats being head level for three parts of the journey, where Dickinson's oar slipping, Poona lost a little ground, but this was again made up, and after an exciting struggle they won by a short half length. Time 2 min. 54 secs.

In the "Ladies' Fours," two boats had apparently been forgotten; hence only four started, Harris and LeQuesne's boats not going. The race was rowed in the dark; Miss Becher winning by a length and a half. Miss Swinhoe was second, being half a length before the other two.

After the races the prizes were distributed by H. E. the Governor, who arrived at 6-15 p.m. attended by Captain Phayre. The evening's proceedings closed with cheers for the Governor and Mr. Propert. The meeting has been very successful. Major Pochin was untiring as honorary secretary. Messrs. Fletcher, Le Quesne, and Pochin divided starters' work, Mr. Propert being judge.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE HOOGHLY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

A serious collision in the river took place to-day. The British India steamer Simla ran into the Tyrone, which at the time was moored to buoy and was swinging to tide. The Simla had just left dock, and passing through the Hooghly Bridge came dead on, striking the starboard of the Tyrone making a hole in the latter vessel only five above water. The Commander of the pumped the water out of her boilers and her from sinking. The Simla was in Harbour Master Wheeler.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21

George Rowlandson, Assistant Adjutant-derabad Subsidiary Force, has been mand of Wellington District, *vice*

mander-in-Chief arrives here on

e new Director of Interior in Pondicherry and assumed l Governor to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 18.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Paramatta arrived here this morning, one day before due date.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived this morning.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Aug. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, this morning.

Aug. 20.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

ADEN, Aug. 18.

The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

Aug. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105f
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. do.	69½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105½
Bar Silver	42 1-16

REGATTA WEEK AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

This, the most eventful week of the Poona season, was ushered in yesterday with a pleasant break in the monsoon. Rain had fallen heavily for several days previously, and though there were one or two light showers during the day, their distinguishing features were those of a Scotch mist rather than of a monsoon rain. To-day the weather was bright and fine. This is much to be thankful for, as this year's regatta week is to be more eventful than in any previous year. It is customary to have two days' boat-races, a gymkhana dance, and then two days of the Presidency military competitions and assault-at-arms. This year the interval between the regatta and the military sports is to be pleasantly filled by the Fancy Fair, a Lady Reay's Bombay Fancy Fair on a slightly reduced scale,—a considerably reduced scale, in fact,—but still possessing all the charming features of that long to be remembered undertaking. It is to be under the patronage of H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught and H. E. Lady Reay; there is to be a musical ride by picked men of the 3rd Queen's Own Light Cavalry, a *café chantant*, a fortune-telling gipsy's tent, strength, weight, and lung testing apparatus, fish-ponds, rifle saloon, a "tournament in the Court of Sivaji," and a thousand other things beside—*but no Tommy Dodd!*

After all, the fair is only secondary to the regatta, which yesterday drew a greater crowd than ever to Garden Reach, the grounds which Lady Sassoon had again so kindly placed at the disposal of the Boat Club and its friends. What would have been their fate and the fate of their visitors if they had not been able to make use of "Garden Reach" yesterday it is impossible to imagine, for the recent heavy rains had filled the river to its utmost capacity, and the banks were thoroughly soaked with water, which created a depth of some four or five inches of mud. But the Club's executive had made the best of the position, and having requisitioned a large stock of stout wooden planks, had made ample accommodation for the visitors, for whom also they had provided an abundant of spacious marquees. Though the mud had its drawbacks, it did not prove altogether unattractive to children just short of their "teens," whose mischievous pranks and bespattered condition tended to point the truth of the sweeping assertion made yesterday by a distinguished military officer that all children are born mud-larks. Many a pretty dress brought out for the occasion,—for the regatta is always productive of pretty dresses—had its beauty considerably impaired and many a dainty shoe was irretrievably ruined. But what matter? The fun was just as great and the races were just as interesting.

The first of these was the first heat of a three-quarter mile "Senior Sculls" race, open to members of any Indian Boat Club. The start was considerably behind the time, as is usually the case. Mr. W. F. Walter (11st.) was matched against Mr. Graham (10st. 12). It was a good race from the start to the Well, a point about two hundred yards from home. Here Graham commenced to pull gradually ahead of Walter, and had increased the distance to two lengths by the time he reached the winning post.

Next came the "Regimental Fours" (¾ mile open to any regiment in the Bombay Presidency). Crews representative of the 7th Royal Fusiliers and the Durham Light Infantry, Dublin Fusiliers, and the Royal Engineers entered; that of the first-named being made up by Messrs. C. Briggs, C. Carr, E. Waller, G. Guyon, with Mr. N. Pochin as cox; the Durhams by Messrs. A. C. Lascelles, A. E. Iremonger, W. Buck, M. D. G. Jones, and E. Eardley-Wilmot, cox; the Dublin Fusiliers by Messrs. H. C. Smith, C. B. Collings, E. A. Dickinson, W. Bromilow and C. Osborne, cox; whilst the Royal Engineers were represented by Messrs. J. P. Blakeway, P. E. Dixon, S. L. Crastor, and A. M. Harris with Mr. Bethell as cox. It appeared at first as though the crews were pretty well matched, for all four boats went well together for a time. But when half the journey had been completed it was observed that the Durham men began to lose ground. Then from the Well the Royal Fusiliers began to make pace for the others, and getting well to the fore finally won the race by a length and a half. The Durham men made a hard try for second place, but were beatten near home by the Engineers; the Dublin men who won last year coming in last.

The third race was to have been the second heat in the "Senior Sculls," and Mr. Ommaney was to have striven against Mr. W. Wesche, but the former was scratched and Mr. Vincent rowed over the course, and will now pull in the final against Graham.

Next came the "Double Sculls" half mile, open to members of any Indian Boat Club for challenge the cup presented by Mr. R. G. Oxenham, to be held for one year by the winners, and the race to be rowed in boats without coxswains. In this race Messrs. R. C. Barker and W. Peart were matched against Messrs. E. J. Cooper and W. M. Marter in the first heat. The two boats kept well together along the course until the lawn was reached. Here the former boat, which was on the outside, began to forge ahead, when their antagonists gave way and then resigned within a hundred yards from home, leaving their opponents to win in 2 min. 51 secs.

The fifth race was the "Service Fours," for crews coming under the denomination either of British Military, Indian Military or Civil; the prize being the silver challenge cup presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup 1871 and the silver cup given from the fund. The distance was one mile and the present holders, the British, between two teams of which the present contest lay. First of these was a crew of the Durham Light Infantry and second the Dublin Fusiliers. The former crew was composed by Messrs. A. C. Lascelles, A. E. Iremonger, W. J. Buck, M. D. G. Jones, and E. Eardley-Wilmot (cox), and the latter, Messrs. H. C. Smith, C. B. Collings, E. A. Dickinson, W. Bromilow, and C. Osborne (cox.) This was a splendidly well rowed race from start to finish, but the Dublin men gaining a slight advantage kept it up to the Well, where they were being rapidly gained upon by their antagonists who, however, were unable to regain their lost ground on the right side of the post. The Dublin men were declared the winners by three quarters of a length in 4min. 5secs.

A tribute to the services of Mr. Propert, the judge; Mr. Lequesne, Captain Steele, and Mr. Fletcher, starters, and Mr. R. G. Oxenham, umpire; nor for the matter of that to the rowers for considering they had such a strong current to contend with, it was kind of them not to postpone the events.

THE FANCY FAIR AT POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The Fancy Fair, which is to be held to-day and to-morrow in the Council Hall, in aid of the Diocesan Schools, will be one of the principal events of the Poona season. The schools give excellent education to upwards of 300 European and Eurasian boys and girls, and a striking proof of the quality of the teaching imparted in them was afforded by one of the girls, Miss Bertha Railey, standing second in the list of passed candidates at the last matriculation examination. The Government have been annually contributing to the funds of the institution a sum of Rs. 5,000, provided the school authorities succeeded in raising a like amount. The secretary has for the past two years been able to earn the grant by collecting the requisite amount of subscriptions from the public, and there is little doubt that this year the proceeds of the Fancy Fair, added to the donations, will make up a total more than sufficient to fulfil the salutary condition imposed by the Government with the object evidently of encouraging self-help. I remember that two years ago a similar show, organized for the benefit of the schools, had proved in every way a great success, and from the zeal and devotion exercised by the Rev. A. G. Cane on the present occasion, one may regard it as a foregone conclusion that this year's fair will be no less a success. Lady Reay and the Duchess of Connaught have both consented to be present, and the following ladies will preside over the stalls:—Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. Heaton, Mrs. Cane, and Mrs. Young. The stalls will display a variety of tempting wares which, in themselves, are likely to be a sufficient attraction to intending purchasers at the fair. Mrs. Pottinger is in charge of the refreshment booth and the *cafe chantante*. One of the striking features of the fair will be the musical ride by the 3rd Light Cavalry, who have been in training for some weeks for the purpose. Another attraction will be what is called the Tournament of the court of Shivaji, in which four and twenty knights, arrayed in all the gorgeous costumes of an Oriental court, will be engaged in conflict. Messrs. Kemp and Company have lent two curious instruments called Dynometer and Sphyrometer, the first of which can record with scientific accuracy the physical powers of a man, and the second the strength of his lungs. The Maharanee of Baroda, who has been here for some time past, has evinced her interest in the good cause by lending a weighing machine with which the curious may ascertain how much they have gained by their stay in this pleasant station. A stall for the sale of live stock may be taken as a new departure in the annals of fancy shows; and it is sufficient to mention among the occupants of the stall cats and dogs, goats and cows, parrots and crows, gold fish and mice, to denote, in the language of advertisers, the large and choice collection from which the nobility and gentry may pick and choose at will. It is to be hoped that the animals, struck by the novelty of their surroundings, will not be as demonstrative as the babies were, two years ago, who were unconscious competitors for the prizes which were awarded to the fairest and chubbiest among them at the show then held. A charming gypsy maid, Esmeralda by name, learned in astrological lore, will tell fortunes to those who would like to have a peep into the future, and the inevitable fish-pond under the management of Dr. Irvine, will afford ample amusement to those who would like to try their look over it. For the rest, I will only say for the present "come and see."

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA *VS.* THE KING'S OWN.

This match was resumed yesterday morning at 11-10 a.m. Bombay were first represented at the wickets by Jervois and Vanderzee, and Barton and Osborne shared the attack. By careful play the score was taken to 16, when Jervois was tempted to hit out, and was well caught by Talbot in the deep field. (One for 16.) Sangster came in, but in the same over Vanderzee was taken at point off Barton. (Two for 15.) Bailey then appeared, and after each batsman had given sharp chances of being caught out, Sangster foolishly ran himself out. (Three for 25.) Talbot now went in to bowl in place of Osborne, and in his second over got Prevost smartly caught in the slips. (Four for 30.) Pottinger played on directly afterwards. (Five for 36.) Read then came in, and the score was slowly advanced to 53, when he was tempted to drive Barton and was well secured by Williams fielding in the country. (Six for 53.) Then the batting completely broke down, and the innings was soon finished off for a total of 55, of which Bailey had compiled 24, which included one four, three threes, etc., a very steady innings, combining good defence and hitting powers. Being in a minority of 94 the Gymkhana followed on at one o'clock with Jervois and Vanderzee. Barton and Talbot bowled, and the latter being freely punished Carleton took his place. The score was taken quickly, chiefly by hitting on the part of Vanderzee, to 30, when Jervois was neatly taken at the wicket. (One for 30.) Sangster came, but was immediately bowled by Barton. (Two for 31.) Bailey appeared, but being tempted to drive, was beautifully caught by Helmsley. Immediately after Vanderzee played on, after a very good display of cricket, and Prevost was clean bowled, the third, fourth, and fifth wickets all falling at 33. An adjournment was then made for lunch, after which both teams were photographed. Play was resumed at 3-10, when Read enlivened the game by some free but lucky hitting, and after running up 26, including one four, three threes, and five twos, was cleaned bowled by Carleton (six for 62) at which figure the seventh, eighth, and ninth wickets fell. Clifton whipped in the team, and after making eight in three strokes was caught out from a tame stroke. (Ten for 74.) The Gymkhana thus lost the match by an innings and twenty runs. We must award a word of praise to the King's Own for their sporting conduct in bringing a team over from Karachi, and trust that we may welcome them again on another occasion. It was most unfortunate that the Gymkhana were unable to place a stronger team in the field on the present occasion, but there is no doubt that the King's Own are a very hard team to beat. In bowling they are especially strong, Barton being a host in himself. In the present match he bowled 43 overs, of which 17 were maidens for a total of 57 runs and 12 wickets. Their fielding was also very good, except towards the end of the game, when it became rather slack. Bowden-Smith at cover point and Helmsley at long off were specially noticeable. We wish the team a safe voyage back to Karachi, and an escape from the prophesied cyclone. We append the full scores:—

THE KING'S OWN.

1st Innings.

Major Fitzherbert, b Clifton	1
E W P Osborne, b Clifton	4
C G Barton, not out	67
P Williams, c Pottinger, b Clifton	53
W Bowden-Smith, b Clifton	1
G A Carleton, c Wilkins, b Clark	3
W J Mangles, c Clark, b Clifton	3
H L Talbot, b Clark	5
Major Hutchinson, b Clark	5
M W Kirk, c Van Iersee, b Clifton	3
Serjt Hemsley, b Clifton	0
Total	149

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.
Capt Jervois, c Talbot, b Barton	1	c Fitzherbert, b Carleton	6
Lieut Vanderzee, c Hutchinson, b Barton	12	b Carleton	22
Lieut Sangster, run out	3	b Barton	0
Lieut Bailey, st Fitzherbert b Barton	24	c Helmsley, b Barton	1
F Prevost, c Barton, b Talbot	5	c Talbot, b Barton	0
Lieut Pottinger, b Talbot	0	b Barton	3
Read, c Williams, b Barton	4	b Carleton	26
Lieut Bruce, l b w b Barton	1	l b w b Carleton	0
Dr Wilkins, run out	0	not out	4
Dr Clark, b Barton	1	c b Barton	0
Clifton, not out	0	c Hutchinson, b Barton	3
Leg-Byes	1	Byes 2, wides 2	4
Total	55	Total	74

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 20.

10 p.m.	79·3

TUESDAY, Aug. 21.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	81·3
6 p.m.	80·8

REVIEW.

ALIENATIONS IN SIND.

We have before us two bulky volumes giving a "History of Alienations in the Province of Sind"—the joint work apparently (for the title-page modestly bears no device) of two Bombay Civilians—Mr. J. Pollen, LL.D. and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, LL.B. In the preface Mr. Pollen gives the lion's share of the credit to Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C.S., to whose "marked ability" and "untiring industry" the successful completion of the work is "almost exclusively due." The volumes are interesting to the general public, first as bringing before us some of the ablest administrators this presidency has ever seen, as it were in their working dress, coats off and sleeves tucked up, pencil or pen in hand, and, secondly, as giving a graphic account of the chief tribes and families in Sind and the origin of their present holdings and position. The volumes thus form a useful adjunct to the *Sind Gazetteer*. The first European figure in the work is of course the great Sir Charles Napier—not directing the onslaught at Miani—not presiding at princely durbars—not struggling through the defiles of Trakki—but engaged in the more prosaic business of office routine, and laying the foundations of successful civil administration. The great General seems to have been, in spite of his distractions in the field, a good, steady office man, catching rapidly the point of every report with the same precision and promptitude that distinguished his operations in war. He saw at once that the only way to promptly pacify Sind was to conciliate the great landholders at the outset; and had the same masterly discrimination been displayed by the conquerors of Upper Burma, we might have been spared the humiliation of the two years of disastrous dacoities which have rendered the conquest of Burma almost as bloody and guerilla-like as the conquest of Florida.

Hardly had the thunder of his guns at Miani died away before Sir Charles issued his famous Persian proclamation, warning the Baluch chiefs and the people at large that any further resistance would be at their peril, and promising that, "if they rested in peace and retired to their homes, their jagirs would be restored to them, the English Government would become their friend, and that they should always remain happy." This was soon followed by another proclamation inviting all chiefs to come in and make their salaams, and become confirmed in their hereditary possessions. In consequence of these politic proclamations all the most influential chiefs came trooping in, and Sir Charles "had Sind!" So much had his pen to do with the conquest. After the battle of Hyderabad the conqueror (now designated governor) was practically king of the province, and he exerted his almost absolute power solely for the well-being of the people. With him from first to last the interests of Government were identical with the interests of the peasantry and land proprietors. He recognised to the fullest extent the truth of the Persian adage—

"The King is the tree,
The Ryot the root,
The tree must be strong from the root."

The antagonism between the interest of "the Government" and "the governed" was a thing practically unknown to Sir Charles.

His one question was what is best for the people?—and thus without the aid of high courts and other elaborate machinery he gave the people of Sind all the Indian people really want, "searching sympathy and substantial justice." With his wide experience of Ireland and France all his sympathies were with the tenant and against the middlemen; but he never let his preconceived prejudices blind him to the Patriarchal position and character of the great landholders of Sind. He prepared the way for the gradual emancipation of the peasant by judicious appropriations of unoccupied waste, but he spurned the policy of confiscating proprietary estates subsequently adopted in Sind.

Sir Charles was no lover of the law of primogeniture. He did not see why there should be "one fool in a family" if the thing could be prevented. He thought that daughters should inherit landed property equally with sons. He approved of the "Code Napoleon," and notes in pencil on a report by Captain Preedy, Collector of Karachi. "I would make the father leave his estate to all his children equally, obliging him to divide it. The law of primogeniture was done away with in France, and the country has flourished far better ever since."

But, in spite of these strong personal opinions of Sir Charles, Sind alienations were ultimately settled on the principle of primogeniture. In theory the eldest son was bound to support his younger brothers, but practically he was lord of the estate; and the family feuds which have since arisen from this practical and theoretical contradiction have been legion.

Sir Charles was equally strong on the subject of "entail." He notes—"I think if we entail estates we shall ruin the country"—and he once more returns to the charge about letting daughters take their share of the landed estate—declaring that "this is the new law in France and has enriched the State in an extraordinary degree;" and as to this sub-division "frittering away the property till it becomes valueless" (an objection raised by one of the Collectors), Sir Charles declares that "so far from becoming valueless it increases its value very much. I speak from the experience they have in France, and I believe in Belgium also."

Sir Charles' jagir views did not subsequently commend themselves to the Bombay Government, which was then, as now, somewhat jealous of the interference of the Imperial Government, and their direct communications with the ruler of Sind.

Mr. Pringle, the Bombay Civilian who succeeded Sir Charles in the civil administration of Sind, was instructed to find out what in the world Sir Charles had been doing, and to collect information to guide the conscience of the Government of Bombay! Mr. Pringle, a conscientious worker and voracious questioner, entered on his duties in a most critical spirit, but he soon found how gloriously right Sir Charles' policy had been all along, and ventured to tell the Bombay Government so. Whereupon he fell from favour, and began to be regarded as almost as dangerous a heretic in revenue matters as Sir Charles himself. "We sent him to curse! Lo! he has remained to bless!" Mr. Pringle declared that Sir Charles' arrangements had been, on the whole, eminently politic and just, and he combated with considerable warmth some adverse opinions expressed by the Governor of Bombay and his Chief Secretary, Mr. Malet.

He says "I hope I shall be excused for entertaining opinions at variance with those which your Lordship in Council is disposed to adopt. It does not appear to me that on our first acquisition of the country 'the recognition of jagir claims extended beyond what policy required,' or that 'in their subsequent treatment the measures adopted were more stringent than justice warranted.'"

Having vindicated Sir Charles' scheme of hereditary jagirs, Mr. Pringle goes on to say, "I am also reluctantly obliged to differ from your Lordship as to the policy adopted by Sir Charles in the treatment of the jagirdars in other matters than their lands. That men in their position can view with feelings other than dissatisfaction a revolution that has subjugated their country to foreigners it would be as unnatural to suppose as paradoxical to assert. But while the deprivation of political influence has been a necessary consequence of that event, any aggravation of the misfortune in wanton disregard of their feelings has neither been countenanced nor practised, and I see no reason to believe that any candid reasonable man among them have the impression that such has been the case."

While Mr. Pringle thus clearly and successfully vindicated the conduct and policy of Sir Charle Napier, the real settlement of the Jagir questions in Sind was reserved for a younger and abler man, namely, Mr. (afterwards Sir Bartle) Frere, who entered on his duties as Commissioner in Sind in January, 1851, at an age when most Bombay Civilians of the present day are officiating Second Assistant Collectors. The good policy of sending a comparatively junior administrator with all the vigour of youth about him to govern a great Province was soon amply illustrated. From the moment he landed in Karachi till the day he left its shores, Mr. Frere displayed most marked administrative ability. He was no mere office man. He assumed and kept up gubernatorial state, and was not only a political but a social success. He never appeared in public without an escort suited to the head of the Province—and, while punctiliously and courteously careful to return salaams, he expected and exacted the usual salutations due to the representative of the Crown. His memory is consequently cherished by the common people as "the last real Ruler of Sind."

Mr. Frere found that there had been considerable misunderstanding and diversity of practice in applying Sir Charles' jagir rules; so he proceeded to lay down lines for a thorough and exhaustive jagir enquiry. The first officer employed on this enquiry was Captain Stack, a brilliantly able administrator and lucid writer; but before he could complete the work, his life was cut short by "his incessant labours both in the Jagir Department and in Sindi Philology" (Dec. 9, 1853). Capt. Stack was succeeded by Capt. (now Sir Frederick) Goldsmid, who seems to have laboured incessantly under Mr. (afterwards Sir) Barrow Ellis at Sind jagir and alienation questions. The bulk of the volumes before us seems to be a summary or resume of the excellent work done by Mr. Ellis, Major Goldsmid, and Captain Lewis Pelly.

In addition, however, to this record there is an interesting chapter on jagirs in Thar and Parkar, describing the Nagar outbreak in mutiny times, and followed by a chapter telling how the wild Baluch chiefs of the Upper Sind Frontier were gradually tamed and settled on jagirs by the great John Jacob, the founder of Jacobabad, whose memory is still venerated as that of a saint by the wild hill-men, and whose tomb is to the present day crowned with votive offerings by pious pilgrims. There is also a chapter telling how John Jacob, when suddenly lifted from the uncontradicted supremacy of a frontier outpost to supreme rule in Sind, dashed himself against the ancient custom of compulsory labour, and by a stroke of his pen abolished "statute labour" throughout sparsely populated Sind, thus throwing some of the most flourishing canals into a condition from which a heavy water-rate and an expensive and energetic P. W. D. have as yet failed to extricate them. Clearly regulation, not abrogation, of the system was the remedy required. But it is easy to be wise after the event. Had Jacob's experience been wider, and had he been taught to endure contradiction at the mess table, he might have recognised that there is some reason in ancient customs, that a little learning even of political economy is a very dangerous thing. But from being the autocrat of Jacobabad, he suddenly became the autocrat of Sind, and not unnaturally confused a part with the whole!

The second volume of the compilation we are reviewing is devoted to a detailed account of the families and holdings of the principal permanent jagirdars in Sind. It contains an interesting account of the Numrias, the Chandias, the Jokhias, the Lalpurs, the Marris and other chief tribes of the province, and gives some amusing details of their traditions. It also tells the story of Seth Naumal, the famous and far-sighted Karachi Nadir, who, at considerable personal risk, rendered assistance to the advance of Sir Henry Pottinger and Lord Keane, through hostile Sind, and who subsequently during the mutiny rendered important services, and even offered to raise and bring to the rescue "a force of Arab and Negro mercenaries from Muscat and Zanzibar."

From the account of the Chandias, it seems that Sir Charles at one time entertained the idea of settling the tribe as a kind of "buffer" between the Bugtie, Dumbkhis, Jakranis and other "Pindaries of the Indus," and the peaceful cultivator of the plain; but he was obliged, in consequence of the cowardice of the Chandias, to abandon this idea, so he wrote to Jacob to "send the Chandias home with all sorts of butter, as there are no parsnips in Sind. Fair words must do for the present, as the money and parsnips are together."

There is also an interesting account of the "Abras," one of the most ancient Sindi tribes, and a detailed history of some of the most famous Saids. Altogether these volumes have brought together in one place a mass of useful and interesting information.

We note that sickness and epidemics sometimes interrupted Jagir enquiries in Sind—particularly the terrible outbreak of cholera in 1846, which lasted from 14th to 30th of June, carrying off John Napier (Sir Charles' Napier) and more than a third of the population of the Town and Cantonment of Karachi. 60,000 persons are computed to have perished in and around Karachi on this occasion.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, Aug. 19.

Another shuffling of cards is on the tapis (by the way, card playing brings many a man to grief!) This time it is in the Commission. Consequent on the return of Mr. Knollys (Deputy Commissioner, Basim district) from leave, Captain Morris, Assistant Commissioner, relieves Mr. Obbard, C.S., at Ellichpur; the latter goes to Akola, relieving Mr. Elliott, who takes up Colonel Bullock's appointment. All three officers officiate as Deputy Commissioners till the arrival of Mr. Plowden, in November, when reversions will take place.

Great regret is expressed at the unexpected departure of Surgeon-Major T. Hume, M.B., M.C., and L.M., Civil Surgeon, Amraoti district, to military duty in the Madras Presidency. Doctor Hume has been quite a favourite in the Hyderabad Contingent and Berar for the last fourteen years. The native community petitioned the Resident to retain the services in the Province of so popular a medical officer; but like the laws of the Medes and Persians it altereth not.

Another departure, after a sojourn of four years has taken place in the person of the Rev. Mr. Metcalfe, M. A., Chaplain of Berar. The Padre has left us never to return to this well-regulated Province. The Rev. Mr. Duffy, I hear, is to be the *pucca* incumbent. The local administration should insist that pastoral visits be made more regularly to the six districts; say, once a quarter.

A Technical Institution is to be opened at once at Akola—thanks to Lady Dufferin—under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. O. S. Palmer, Methodist missionary. Government has accorded a grant to the institution, which is open to all classes; this is a move in the right direction. Trades of all kinds are to be taught in the industrial school.

I regret to announce that that Demon King cholera, which had almost decimated this Province during the last half-year of 1887, has again visited us; but in a sporadic type. It behoves Surgeon-Major Little, M.D., M.C., L.R.C.S. and L.M. (Sanitary Commissioner, H.A.D.) to insist on sanitation in the villages. I am in a position to know that this great want—sanitation—is neglected by the village authorities. There were 81,702 deaths in the last half-year of 1887, of which 14,000 were from cholera!!

I am glad to be able to announce that the cotton and jowari plants are in a most flourishing condition. Next month we hope to see the former in full blossom. Weeding is being carried out vigorously during the present "break in the weather." We have already over three-fourths the average *quantum* of rainfall this season.

Mr. MacGill, Extra Assistant Commissioner, has been transferred to the Police Department as Assistant Superintendent of Police. He is said to be a good magisterial officer, and has an experience of about three years. Mr. MacGill has been appointed officiating Superintendent of Police, Buldana district, thereby ousting Mr. Unger, Inspector of Police of several years' experience, who was appointed officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police on Mr. Cotgrave being transferred to Akola. *vice* Wright appointed *pro tem.* Inspector-General of Police, Jails, Stamps, and Registration.

A clever capture of dacoits was made by the Amraoti police on the Ellichpur road. These lawless scoundrels—Koonbis, Dhers, and Mangs—were caught, I believe, red-handed with torch-lights.

MILITARY NEWS.

The death is announced of Lieutenant-Colonel S. W. Tyndall, late Durham Light Infantry, so long connected with gymnastic instruction and inspection in this country.

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the issue of return in lieu of single tickets to officers entitled to passages to the Colonies and back at the public expense, as a considerable saving will accrue to the State thereby.

It has been decided to continue to native troops and followers serving at Quetta and in Biluchistan the family pension privileges laid down by regulation for troops and followers on foreign service. This allows the continuance of pensions to heirs of native soldiers and followers dying whilst on service in those parts.

The *Pioneer* says, it is intended to repeal the existing Cantonment Act, and replace it by a new Bill, under which the special diseases in question will be placed on the same footing as other diseases of an infectious character.

Lieutenant A. W. Leonard, 4th Infantry H. C., has been appointed to the Police Force in Upper Burma. Captain E. C. M. Lushington, Officiating Second-in-Command, 6th Infantry, at Bolarum, has been appointed Second-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, at Jalna, *vice* Captain Orr, transferred to the Burma Commission. Lieutenant Purdon, Adjutant, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Second-in-Command, 6th Infantry, and Lieutenant G. S. Fraser, to officiate as Adjutant.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort. Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In. cts.		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
Previously registered.	52	15	49	34	51 20	48 91
Aug. 20, Monday	.....		.....	.....	0	88
„ 21, Tuesday	0	49	0	13	0 18	.....
Total..	52	64	49	47	51 38	49 79
Total corresponding date of last year	70	73	71	69	68 0	65 99

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The Senate of the Bombay University met again by adjournment on Monday afternoon, and resumed the consideration of an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay, with emendations adopted by the select committee. The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided; and there was, as on the former occasions, a large attendance of Fellows of the University.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. Hojel, rising to a point of order, asked a question as to the legality of the present position of the Senate. The discussion at the last meeting between the hon'ble mover of the draft Act and the Hon'ble Mr. Latham had raised a doubt in his mind, and, he had reason to believe, in the minds of other members of the Senate. Mr. Latham remarked that the Syndicate were not within their province in bringing the draft Act before the Senate, simply because the latter body had appointed a select committee last year to report upon the draft Act, which was laid before them by their late Vice-Chancellor, Sir Raymond West. The select committee did lay their report before the Senate. Now if it was on record that, at the meeting of the 1st February last, the Senate ordered the report to be sent to the Syndicate for alteration or for an expression of their opinion, Dr. Hojel had nothing more to say. The point could be easily settled by a reference to the minutes of what took place at the Senate meeting. If it was stated in the minutes that the Senate ordered the report to be referred to the Syndicate for their opinion, then the matter was quite clear. But if no such record appeared upon the minutes, Dr. Hojel submitted that the Senate was not in order in considering the draft Act which was brought forward before them by the Syndicate, seeing that, under the circumstances, they had no right to interfere with the report of the select committee. He left it to the Vice-Chancellor whether he would oblige the members by having the minutes read to them, in order to know whether or not such an order had been made by the Senate.

The Vice-Chancellor said that in the minutes of the last meeting of the Senate it was simply stated that the report of the select committee was presented, and that the Senate then dissolved. There was no further record on the minutes. As to the question whether the Senate was or was not in order in discussing the draft Act, the Vice-Chancellor considered they were in order. When the Hon'ble Mr. Latham withdrew his amendment at the last meeting, it was done on the distinct understanding that no decision was come to in regard to the particular interp

minds were disabused of such ideas the better. Their conceit would know no bounds if they were told that as soon as they were graduates they were capable of becoming members of the electoral body. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Justice Nanabhai spoke about the graduates of the London University, who were allowed the electoral right after three years. There was not much difference between three years as allowed in England and five years as mentioned in the Act. Englishmen had been exercising the right of electing representatives for the last six hundred years, whereas that right had been given Indians only about four years ago. Mr. Bhandarkar asked the Senate to strike the proportion by the simple "rule of three," which would certainly not be five years, as stated in the Act, but a great many more. (Applause.) He was surprised—astounded that men of experience should place such an amendment before the Senate.

Dr. Lyon said that, as they asked Government to give then a certain amount of power to elect fellows, it was incumbent upon the University to make the electoral body one which could be thoroughly trusted. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Justice Nanabhai's amendment was, on a division, lost by a majority of votes.

A REQUEST TO BE BRIEF.

The Vice-Chancellor said that, bearing in mind Professor Bhandarkar's remarks about the proportion of the "rule of three," he would like to know, if such a minor amendment like the one just disposed of occupied about an hour of their time, what length of time would be required to discuss some of the great principles of the Bill. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He hoped that, in discussing these minor details, members would be brief in their speeches. (Hear, hear.)

FEE FOR REGISTRATION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai then moved that, in section 10, (which is given above,) between the words "such" and "fee" the word "reasonable" be inserted. He said that in the calendars of other Universities he found that word expressly used. They had at present reasonable officers to deal with, but a time might come when their successors might be less reasonable. (Laughter.)

The amendment found no seconder, and was allowed to drop.

STATEMENT OF VACANCIES AMONG FELLOWS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai then moved an amendment in section 11, which states :—"On or before the 1st December in each year a statement shall be prepared by the Registrar or other proper officer, showing the existing number of the fellows and their distribution among the several faculties, and also one showing the known or expected number of vacancies that will have to be filled at the beginning of the next year," &c. Mr. Nanabhai proposed that for the words "1st December" the words "25th December" be substituted, on the ground that the proposed change would afford greater facility in carrying out the provisions of subsequent clauses.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the amendment.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai, at the suggestion of Dr. Peterson, moved another amendment along with the preceding one. This was in section 12, which states : "From the 15th to the 20th December inclusive, the Registrar shall receive nominations for fellowships. Each such nomination shall be of one person only, and it must be made in writing by five or more members of the electoral body, who shall sign their nomination. Provided that the same group of five fellows or any of them may take part in two or more nominations." Mr. Nanabhai here proposed that for the word "15th" the word "1st" be substituted.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen seconded the amendment.

Dr. Hojel apprehended that if a longer time was allowed members would be canvassing very warmly, and would create great difficulty in the transaction of business.

On a division both the abovementioned amendments were thrown out.

NOMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas proposed that, in the section 12, for the words "five or more members" the words "a member" should be substituted.

Dr. R. N. Khory seconded the amendment. If the word "five" were allowed to stand it would lead to much canvassing, a thing which ought to be avoided in matters connected with the University.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen said he thought that the requisition of five members was an unnecessary restriction upon the power of nominating members of the Senate. He considered that if a person was qualified to nominate a fellow, he should not be put to the necessity of going round and asking four other persons, who might not care to join him, to nominate a person whom he desired to see elected.

Dr. Hojel suggested a compromise in the number.

The Vice-Chancellor : That would amount to waiving the amendment.

Mr. Justice Birdwood said the Syndicate would be quite willing to accept the compromise of three instead of five members.

Professor Oxenham was for retaining the number five.

Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., was of opinion that if the number "five" was allowed to stand, it would compel canvassing, which in a body like theirs was to be deprecated.

Mr. Jivanjee Modi was for retaining the number five. If a person could not find five friends to support him, he should withdraw himself from nomination.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai agreed to accept "two" for the "five" as a compromise.

The Vice-Chancellor said he could not allow such compromise, as it would be out of order to do so. Dr. Khory's amendment suggested the number two, and that might be submitted to the meeting without any further speeches. He thought that, under the circumstances, no division could take place on Mr. Justice Nanabhai's amendment.

Dr. Khory thereupon proposed his amendment that, in section 12, the last four lines should be substituted "by two members of the electoral body, who shall regularly propose and second such person. Provided that the same or any of them may nominate two or more members."

Dr. Balchandra Krishna seconded the amendment, which, however, was lost by a small majority of votes.

ELIGIBILITY FOR NOMINATION.

Mr. K. D. Naigaumwalla proposed an important amendment in connection with section 13, which says: "The persons to be nominated must be graduates of an Indian University or of a University of the United Kingdom of not less than five years' standing, or professors of not less than three years' standing in colleges recognised by the University as qualified to teach the complete course requisite for a degree." He proposed that the above section be left out and the following substituted:—"No persons shall be nominated under Section XII, who is not either a Fellow of the Royal Society (of London), or a graduate of a University or College of not less than five years' standing, or a member of not less than five years' standing of one of the professions in which the University grants degrees or licenses who holds a qualification equivalent to any such degree or license, or a Professor of not less than three years' standing in a College recognized by the University to teach the complete course requisite for a degree or license." He ventured to think that there were many others besides himself in that assembly who were of opinion that Section XIII. was not drafted on a very liberal basis, and that further somehow or other due precaution had not been taken in maintaining in future a balance of power between the various faculties and the varied interests which ought to be represented on the Senate of the University. Holding these views, he had ventured to bring forward an amendment to that section, and following the advice of the Vice-Chancellor he promised to be as brief as possible in his remarks. The section restricted the choice of selection to graduates only of Indian and British Universities. It thus specially left out of account all foreign Universities, those on the Continent of Europe, the American Universities, and the British Colonial Universities which were established on the model of English Universities. He was not aware of all the reasons which had induced the Syndicate to put in this restrictive clause. It was, however, said that one of the reasons was that some of the American Universities were in the habit of granting degrees on very easy terms. But he asked whether it would be fair to exclude all proper Universities, Universities like those of Berlin and of Bonn, of John Hopkins and Harvard, of Melbourne and Montreal, because a few of the American Universities of the third order conferred bogus degrees. The German Universities, since the unification of the States, had ceased to grant degrees without a requisite examination. This he mentioned on the very high and indisputable authority of no less a personage than the great Professor Von Helmholtz, who had mentioned it to the speaker when he had the honour of having an interview in 1884 with that eminent philosopher. To be consistent, the speaker said, it would be necessary to remove from the section all English Universities! At least two Universities in the United Kingdom, *viz.*, those of St. Andrews and of Durham, did even now give their M.D. to English practitioners on very easy terms. Must all the English Universities be therefore also excluded? Such a step would be preposterous, and the speaker submitted that the same argument applied with equal force to the case of the foreign Universities. The question had a very important practical bearing. The University of Bombay had a college affiliated to it which was wholly manned by American missionaries, *viz.*, the Amednuggur Mission College. Was it right, he asked, was it complimentary to them, and was it conducive to a high state of discipline in the University that the Senate should practically declare their degrees "*bogus*" degrees? Passing from the restrictions as regards Universities, he referred to the defective enumeration of the degrees in the draft section. Even if the privilege was to be restricted to possessors of high degrees only, he pointed out that the enumeration was not complete. The degrees, for instance, of D. Mus and D. D. which were conferred by Universities like those of London and Edinburgh were not included. He said that there was a much more glaring defect in the enumeration of degrees. The M.B. and LL.B. were included, while B.A., B.Sc., and B.E. were left out. He admitted that the M.B. degree stood on a higher level than the other Bachelorships in so much as the course as a rule extended over five years; but what the LL.B.? That degree could be taken at the London University in three years after Matriculation; without obtaining any intermediate degree in Arts or Science. Was it fair, then, to exclude the B.A's and C. Sc's of London? He thought not, and if the B.A's and B. Sc's of London were admitted, why not the Bachelors of Arts, Science, and Engineering of our own University? He submitted for the consideration of the Senate that there was a fundamental mistake made in putting any limit on the selection to be made by the electors. The restriction was of a very liberal character, which prevented the major part of the electoral body from enjoying the benefits under the franchise which they were permitted to exercise. The speaker urged that section XII. was of a sufficiently stringent character, that it made the electoral body a very select one, and that having done that, it was unwise to hamper it in its action. The speaker further drew attention to the fact that, if Section XIII. was left unaltered, it would exclude a very large, number of professional men, particularly in the faculties of medicines and engineering, who, though they possessed no University degrees held qualifications equalto and often higher than the ordinary University degrees. It was not right, he thought, to exclude a class of man who had done great services to the University in the past and who were likely to do equally great services in the immediate future. The Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons of England and the membership of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, were considered even higher distinctions than the ordinary M.B., but possessors of these qualifications would not, under the section, be eligible for appointment as Fellows of the University. The case of the Engineers was much more serious. At present there were very few Universities in England which had a recognised course in Engineering in their curriculum. Barring the University of Cambridge, which had only of late sanctioned alternative Engineering subjects in the Science Tripos, mainly through the exertions of Professor Stuart, there were only three Universities, those Glasgow, Dublin, and Edinburgh, which granted degrees in Engineering. Of these the first only granted a Bachelorship of Science in the Department of Engineering. The net effect of Section XIII. as it stood at present would, therefore, be that in future the only representatives of Engineering on the University would be M. E's from University College, Dublin, and D. Sc's in Engineering, of Edinburgh. That would not be a fair representation. As regards the professors of non-professional colleges, the speaker said that it would be unfair to keep out men like the Fathers of the St. Xavier's College who had done so much for education in this Presidency. Referring to his proposal to confer the right of election to Fellows of the Royal Society, he submitted with all deferences to the Senate that they would not be conferring any honour on them, but on the contrary, if the Senate could get any Fellows of the Royal Society among them, the Senate would be conferring an honour on itself. To put the whole question at issue in a more business-like and practical form, the speaker asked the Senate whether it was prepared in future to exclude from the Senate men like Kinlock, Forbes, and Gibbs, past Vice-Chancellors of the University; or educationalists like Principal Wordsworth and Father Willy; philologists like Haug, Buller, and Kielhorn; jurists and lawyers like the late lamented Melvill, the Venerable Rao Saheb, the Hon. Mr. Scott, or the late Mr. Ansty; Engineers like the late James Birkley, General Ballard, or Thomas Ormiston; or members of the medical profession like H. J. Carter, F.R.S., Principal Sylvester, or Dr. Mackenzie (M. B. of Canada), or Dr. Blanc (M. D., of Paris); or the late brothers, Bhau and Narayen Daji; or the late Sakharam Arjun; or *savants* of high European repute like Mr. Charles Chambers, F.R.S. Out of the ten Syndics whom the whole body of fellows had entrusted with the business of the University, he found there were five who were without any University degrees. He asked whether men of such standing and importance were to be excluded from the Senate in future. He thought it was useless to put these restrictions on the choice of the electors. The electoral body was fully competent to judge for itself. It would look to the men and not only to the degrees. But he would not be surprised if it was urged on behalf of the Syndicate, which was responsible for this bill, that in all cases of urgency and necessity the Government was sure to intervene and set matters right. Was it right, the speaker asked, to have a defective clause in the bill and then rest contented in the hope that the Government would always come to their help? Was it dignified for the Senate of this University to go off and on to the Government and to say that "we knew the section was defective, we knew we had erred, but we had full faith in your benevolent and kind officer's; do come, therefore, to our help and bring about a balance of prices and an equilibrium of power which we intentionally and knowingly allowed to be disorganised and disturbed."

Mr. M. N. Wadia seconded the amendment.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood said he would very briefly explain the views of the Syndicate with reference to section 13, which relates to the eligibility of persons for election as Fellows. The object of the Syndicate, in recommending that such persons should be graduates of not less than five years' standing and of certain high degrees, was obviously to secure the election only of persons of a certain standing who possessed certain high qualifications, duly attested by such degrees. Theoretically, the section as it stood must commend itself to the Senate as being more in accord with the general purpose of the proposed Act than any proposal to lower the standard of qualification of future Fellows. The only real objection to the section must be of a practical kind. Would it be possible to give full and fair effect to it as it stood? He could himself see nothing impracticable about it. He, of course, saw, as they must all see, the force of Mr. Naigaumwalla's remarks. It would be no advantage to exclude from their Senate any men of learning and distinction who could help them in their work. But they must remember that the section would affect only persons nominated under section 12, not persons nominated by Government. If, as it stood, it would exclude any distinguished scholars who had not proceeded to the higher degrees or to any degree at all, such scholars would still be eligible for nomination by Government. Such scholars had in the past been freely nominated by the Government. Any fear, therefore, as to their possible exclusion in the future might rightly be regarded as idle. The electoral body, constituted by section 9 of the Act, would concern itself less with the claims of distinguished professors, or of distinguished graduates, of their own or any other University, who had been unable to proceed to the higher degrees, than with those of graduates of their own University, who had made the best possible use of all the advantages which their own University afforded; and the administration of their affairs, so far as they were to be responsible for the selection of those entrusted with it must be committed to those of their number, who had given the surest proof of their fitness that the members of the University could, as a body, appreciate. Their intermediate degrees were in the strict sense intermediate. Their final degrees represented distinctly higher qualifications than were represented by the intermediate degrees. Their bachelors and licentiates were not persons who had gone through the complete course of University study. If there was no lack of persons who had taken the higher degrees from whom to elect Fellows, why should they be content with a lower level of qualification? At Cambridge, the higher degree in Arts could be obtained without passing a higher examination. But that was not a reason why they should be content with a Bombay Bachelor's degree as a sufficient qualification here for those who were not professors. If they admitted a Cambridge Bachelor's degree as a qualification on the ground just stated, they would not only be admitting a qualification not recognized at Cambridge itself, where members of the Senate must be Masters of Arts, but they could not well refuse to admit their own Bachelor's degree as a qualification. That is, they should be admitting an intermediate degree as a qualification, and they should be doing so without any possible justification, so far as he could see. Again, as regarded professors, they were asked to recognize their eligibility for election, even though they might have no degrees at all. The professors were not appointed by the University, which had no guarantee of their fitness to enter the Senate. That consideration alone seemed to him fatal to this part of Mr. Naigaumwalla's proposed amendment of section 13.

Mr. W. E. Hart said that there was in the United Kingdom a University called the Queen's College of Galway, which professed to give medical degrees. At the time he was speaking of, there were eight students at the college in question, six of whom were expelled for pelting one of their number out of the room with the brains of an anatomical subject. (Laughter and applause.) Now, according to this Act, were such students—whom he would not call gentlemen but beings—to be preferred for the election of the Senate of this University to the Doctors of Medicine of the Paris University? He did not think that the Senate would recommend the adoption of any such proposal as that. It was stated that any shortcoming in this respect could be set right by Government, but he understood that the Government themselves were restricted to the number of one-half. And therefore it might invariably happen that certain qualified and desirable candidates could not be elected by Government, because they would be restricted to elect only one-half the number, and such candidates would also be excluded because they did not happen to be the members of the Queen's College of Galway. (Loud laughter.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Latham said that, although the select committee did not proceed altogether on the same grounds as those urged by Mr. Naigamwalla, yet they felt that, if the section, as it stood, was carried, it would practically confine the eligibility to fellowships to members of the Faculties of Arts and Law. The committee thought of recommending the omission of the list of degrees from section 13, and the addition of a new clause arose from their conviction that it was impossible to do justice to the various interests represented by the University unless the section were thus modified and its scope extended. Some of the specified degrees were scarcely represented on their University lists, and more than one was not yet in existence in this University. The limitation proposed in the clause, as it stood, would practically exclude certain of the faculties from any share of representation; and while the committee could appreciate the aim of the clause as directed towards the development of the higher degrees, they were not prepared to admit the justice of the proposed method which would lead to destroy the proper balance of the faculties. It was also considered that these higher degrees of this University involved higher examinations unlike the corresponding degrees in the United Kingdom, and that many eminent graduates might be prevented by force of circumstances from entering upon the course of study requisite for these degrees. Further, it was felt by the committee that the relative positions of these degrees were very different in different Universities, *i.e.*, that the M. A. degree in the Scottish Universities occupied very much the same position as the Bachelor's degree in Oxford and Cambridge. The only solution of the difficulty that presented itself to the committee was to recommend the removal of these special restrictions and to confine the description of eligible candidates to the word "graduate." The addition of the clause with respect to professors of not less then three years' standing, &c., was recommended on the ground that there were and might be at the time professors in the affiliated colleges, who possessed no University degree such as the professors of St. Xavier's College, who were prevented by special rules from taking University degrees, or the professors in professional colleges, such as those of Medicine and Engineering, in which professional qualifications other than degrees often took the place of academical qualifications. Mr. Latham said he was prepared to vote for the amendment.

Dr. Lyon said it appeared to him that the Syndicate had not taken altogether what might be called a sentimental view of the question. He would not have objected to the section if provision had been made only for the graduates of an Indian University, because then it would have a clear and distinct meaning. But it included also graduates of a University of the United Kingdom, which rendered it invidious, showing that this University did not want men who were not qualified under section 13. If such a section were allowed to remain, it would not only be considered invidious, but would in a great measure discourage and prevent members of the Senate who were not graduates from taking any interest in the affairs of the University.

At a late hour, on the motion of Professor Forrest, the Senate adjourned until Monday next.

THE PRICE OF INDIAN ART-WARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We often hear intelligent friends enquiring what one thinks of the probable future of the Indian industries. I shall give you my experience in the matter. The Melbourne exhibition created a large demand for Indian art-ware; the Jeypore, Calcutta, Antwerp, London, and Glasgow exhibitions increased the demand, and the forthcoming Poona exhibition will, I feel sure, do still more good. But the greatest curse of India, the excessive greediness of the Indian dealers, will check the progress of the trade. All the laudable efforts of Government in bringing the beautiful art-ware of this country to the notice of the civilized world at their own expense, and all the trouble of the presidents of the Chambers of Commerce and the officers of Government in encouraging its manufacture, will be mischievously counteracted by the Indian dealers! A cabinet which could be purchased for Rs. 55 at the Calcutta exhibition now costs Rs. 90, carved brackets which fetched Rs. 80 each at the London exhibition now cost Rs. 120 each; printed *jajams* sold at Calcutta for Rs. 5 each in 1884 can only be had for Rs. 8 a piece. It will thus be seen that in India increased demand results in the increase of the cost, while among all civilized nations it produces a proportionate reduction. At this rate in a few years Indian art-ware will reach fabulous prices, and trade will suffer. A few days ago one man brought to me two old lamps, and asked me to give him the address of the gentleman who bought some good old brass work for Lady Reay a year ago. I sent the lamps to the officer to "look at," knowing that such samples are not usually seen in Bombay, and obtaining a promise from the dealer that in case they be wanted he would mention but "one price," the "real price." The following was the reply, which I reproduce in order to represent to the public what the general feeling about these dealers is :—

"I am much obliged by your attention in sending me these lamps to look at. They are curious, but I think he asked too much."

This is what I always hear. The dealer felt no shame or contrition at my explaining to him what the letter meant, but on the contrary he actually asked me to write in reply that the "real price" was Rs. 60. What a difference! I simply refused to have anything to do with the man.

I am now inclined to publish these instances in order to open the eyes of the dealers before the forthcoming Poona exhibition exposes them to the residents and visitors of the official capital of Western India.

I hear from Poona that large consignments are expected from all parts of the country, but I only hope that the dealers have by this time learnt what a price as mentioned on a label means. They have yet to learn that it admits of no "offers," and in many cases decides once for all the fate of the industries which each of the labelled sample represents.

I hope that the vernacular journals of all the Provinces of India will take up the subject, and advise local dealers of Indian curios to take a hint before it is too late.

EXPERIENCE.

THE GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE NO ASCLEPIADEÆ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary, seemingly, has discovered a medicine from a new plant in India! Doctor Cooke, of the Science College at Poona, writes stating that the plant "has been known to science for fifteen years at least." Perhaps the learned Doctor and your contemporary will be surprised to learn that this "Climber" has been known to the botanical world for the past seventy-two years! The celebrated English Botanist, Robert Brown, I find, first identified it in Ceylon in 1816!! An elaborate analysis of this "Bitter and sweet destroying plant" was made by the Government Quinologist (Mr. Hooper) in Ootacamund, which appeared in the *Asian* with a "note" by Ghore Pora of the 14th June 1887; it will repay reproducing in your columns. Mr. Ghore Pora was the first, I believe, to announce the discovery of the plant by Sir M. E. Grant Duff, the late Governor of Madras, in the *Asian* of the 31st May, 1887. The chemical examination by Mr. Hooper entirely upsets Doctor Cooke's assertion. Mr. Edgeworth was the first to observe the peculiarities in the leaves. I may add that the older the leaves are, the better for destroying the taste. The root of this extensive stout woody climber is said to be an antidote for snake poison. *Vide* Ainslie's Materia Indica, vol. II., p. 390. Its effect is similar to another of the same order, the Dæmia extensa.

If your readers will refer to the "Pharm. Journal," vol. VII., p. 551, they will find the properties of the leaves mentioned therein. Mr. Hooper says :—"It has been noted," that sugar taken after the leaf tastes like sand; so, I have found that sulphate of quinine taken after a good dose of the leaf tastes like so much chalk. "Note the *vice versa* methods" found out by the Quinologist of the Blue Mountains. I believe Dr. Dymock has also tested the leaves. The climber is to be found in Ceylon, Africa, the Concan, Travancore, Deccan, Burma, and Assam: also in Southern India and on the Coromandel coast, and known as the "Par-patra-ka-bael" (Hind.)

To prevent misleading statements being bruited, I have written the above, and trust you will be good enough to give it publicity in the interest of science.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 18. E. FRANK.

AHMEDNAGAR RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE above races took place on the 14th, 16th, and 18th of August, and proved to be a very successful meeting, the lotteries being much better attended than usual owing to the presence of so many sporting visitors. The course was in excellent order, and the new chase course all that could be desired. There was a large attendance of spectators, amongst whom we noticed Major-General Hills, C.B., Brigadier-General Anderson, La Touche, and many others. The weather throughout was fine, and the arrangements were good, and the racing of a high class description. Two bookmakers were in attendance, and the starting of Mr. Beaty gave universal satisfaction.

LILLIPUT HURDLES.—Rs. 199. For all ponies, 13-2; C.,B's 13-3. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Woolmer's g cb p Bunnia, 9st 10lb, Owner 1
Mr Maurice's b a p Better Days, 10st 11lb, Mr Locke 2
Mr Barnard's g cb P K G 10st 3lb, Mr. Edwards..... 3

In the lotteries—tickets Rs. 360—Better Days sold for Rs. 145, K. G. Rs. 25, Bunnia Rs. 15. Better Days was a hot favourite. Bunnia led over the first flight of hurdles, when Better Days went to the front and made the running to within two furlongs from home when Bunnia collared him and, outstaying him, won easily.

THE COLLECTOR'S CUP.—Presented by G. Waddington, Esq., value Rs. 199. For all local Galloway's, the property of the residents of Ahmednagar. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Capt Warden's b a p Kismet, 10st 13lb, Capt Hanwell 1
Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 10st 12lb, Owner 2
Mr Milward's g cb g Roderick, 10st 8lb, Mr. Kempton 3
Mr Whyte's r cb m Nutmeg, 10st 10lb, Mr Tidswell.. 0
Dr Carson's gob p Hassarac, 10st 4lb, Major Peyton 0
Mr Norris' ch cb m Golden Guinea, 10st 7lb, Owner. 0
Capt Capel-Cure's b a p The Count, 11st 11b, Owner. 0

The Gift was a hot favourite. Won two lengths, bad third.

NAGAR DERBY.—Value Rs. 199. Presented by J. Walker, Esq., for all Horses. Distance, 6 furlongs...

Dr Bull's g w g Corinthian, 10st 11b, Mr Locke 1
Mr M C M's b w g Outcast, 10st 11b, Capt Hanwell... 2
Capt Capel-Cure's br w m Prima Donna, 10st 11b, Owner 0

Corinthian, favourite, won by two lengths.

MAIDEN PLATE.—Rs. 99. Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Holland's ch cb m Alblaze W O.

For all Arab and C B's Horses. 5 furlongs.

Mr Drury's b a h Crusader, 10st, Capt Hanwell 1
Mr Drury's g a h Mikado, 10st, Greenhalgh..... 2
Mr Dale's g a h Firefly, 9st 9lb, Mr Kempton..... 3
Mr Randolph's ch cb m Busybody, 11st 4lb, Mr Woolmer..... 0
Mr Ritchie's grch h St George, 10st 9lb, Mr Burney. 0
Lieut-Col Lynch's chcb g Harvester, 10st 6lb, Native C
Capt Capel-Cure's bcb m Stella, 10st 6lb, Owner..... 0
Lieut-Col Steven's g a g Yerstoun, 9st 6lb, Mr Locke 0
Capt Rossiter's ch a h Syria, 9st 13lb, Major Peyton 0
Dr Bull's ch cb m Bullfinch, 10st 6lb, Mr Edwards... 0

In a Rs. 600 lottery Mr. Drury's stable sold for Rs. 160, Busybody, Rs. 135. Yerstoun Rs. 50, and others for less amounts. After nine or ten false starts the field got off well together with the exception of Bullfinch who was left at the post. Crusader won two lengths, a good third, remainder close up.

SIXTH RACE.—Rs. 99. ½ mile Handicap.

Mr Kempton's d cb p Balotra, 9st 6lb, Owner..... 1
Mr Burney's b a p Suspense, 10st 7lb, Capt Hanwell 2
Capt Hanwell's b a p Lord Randolph, 9st 12lb, Mr Woolmer 3
Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 9st 7lb, Mr Locke..... 0
Capt Morris' ba p Barnacles, 9st 3lb, Native 0
Mr G Jone's ch cb g Bruiser, 8st 11lb, Major Peyton 0
Mr Burney's b a p Bergl, 8st 7lb, Greenhalgh..... 0

Balotra led from start to finish, and won by two lengths.

POLO SCURRY.—All Polo Ponies, 13-3. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Capt Hanwell's cha p Ding, 11st 3lb, Owner..... 1
Mr Norris' ch cb m Golden Guinea, 10st 8lb, Owner 2
Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 11st 2lb, Owner..... 3
Capt Holland's ch cb m Alblaze, 10st 9lb, Mr Kempton 0
Mr Burney's b a g Diletto, 10st 5lb, Major Peyton... 0
Capt Capel-Cure's ba p The Count, 10st 8lb, Owner... 0

Won easily.

SECOND DAY.

THE GRENADIER CUP.—A Hurdle Race, value Rs. 199. Presented by the Officers, 1st Bombay Grenadiers. For all Maiden local ponies that have never won a race, value Rs. 100, C. Bs., 13-3; other classes, 13-2; to carry 11st. weight for inches. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Tidswell's b cb p Brownie, 9st 10lb, Capt Cure... 1
Mr Woolmer's g c b p Bunnia, 9st 13lb, Owner 2
Mr Whyte's ch cb p Benedictine, 10st 11lb, Mr Tidswell 3
Mr Whyte's d c b m Nutmeg, 10st 11lb, Capt Hanwell 0

Won easily.

THE GRAND NATIONAL HURDLE RACE.—Value Rs. 199. For all horses weight for age and class raised 2st. Maidens of the day allowed 10lbs. Winners 5, 10 and 14lbs. extra. Winners of Rs. 400, added money, once 7lbs, twice 14lbs extra. Starting sweeps of Rs. 10 to go to 2nd horse. R. C. and a distance.

Mr Elmslie's b w g Skylark, 10st 8lb, Mr Woolmer 1
Capt Rossiter's ch a h Syria, 7st 11lb, Native 2
Capt Capel-Cure's b w m Prima Donna, 10st 8lb, Owner 0

Won by 3 lengths.

PONY DERBY.—Value Rs. 199. For all ponies 13-2; C.B.,13-3; to carry 10st 7lbs Maidens of the day allowed 10lbs; penalties 4-7 and 10lbs extra weight for inches. Starting stakes of Rs. 5 to go to 2nd pony. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Maurice's b a p Better Days, walk over.

SUBSTITUTION PLATE.—Value 199. Same terms as Pony Derby. ½ mile.

Capt Holland's ch cb m Allblaze, 9st 6lb, Mr Kempton 1
Mr Burney's b a p Suspense, 11st 3lb, Major Peyton 2
Mr Barnard's g cb g K G, 10st 6lb, Mr Woolmer ... 3
Mr Maurice's b a p Better Days, 9st 11lb, Capt Morris 0
Mr Morris' ch cb m Golden Guinea, 9st 5lb, Owner. 0

Won by ½ length.

INAUGURATION CHASE.—New Chase Course about 1½ miles. Presented by H.H. the Nizam of Hydrabad. Value, 1st pony, Rs. 190, 2nd pony Rs. 40, 3rd pony Rs. 20.

Mr Woolmer's b a p The Gift, 10st 12lb, Owner..... 1
Capt Morris' ch a p Barnacles, 10st 2lb, Owner 2
Mr Woolmers's g c b p Bunnia, 9st 13lb, Major Peyton 3
Mr Burney's g a p Bangalore, 10st 7lb, Owner..... 0
Mr Tidswell's bc b p Brownie, 9st 3lb, Owner 0

Arab and C.B. Handicap.—Rs. 199. Distance 1 mile

Mr Drury's b a h Crusader, 11st 4lb, Capt Hanwell... 1
Mr Dale's g a h Firefly, 9st 2lb, Mr Kempton 2
Mr Randolph's ch cb m Busybody, 10st 10lb, Mr Woolmer 3
Capt Rossiter's ch a h Syria, 10st 7lb, Owner 0
Mr Cotgrave's Red Hazard, 9st 6lb, Capt Morris ... 0
Mr Edward's g a g Yorstoun, 9st 0lb, Mr Norris..... 0
Capt Capel-Cure's b cb m Stella, 9st, Owner 0

Won by 2 lengths. Busybody a good third.

SELLING RACE.—Rs. 99. For all ponies 13-3 and under to be sold for Rs. 500, 13-3 to carry 11st 7lb, weight for inches 7lbs allowed or added for every Rs. 100 above or below the selling price. Distance, 3 furlongs.

Capt Hanwell's b a p Lord Randolph 10st 13lb, Rs 400 Owner..... 1
Dr Bull's b c b g Sindhi 10st, Rs 200 Mr Woolmer... 2
Major Peyton's ch cb p Bruiser, 9st 6lb, Rs 200 Owner 3
Mr Edward's g c b p Cyclone, 10st 10lb, Rs 400 Owner 0
Mr Illice's g c b m Biddy, 9st 5lb, Rs 300 Mr Kempton 0
Mr Barnard's g cb p K G, 9st 11lb, Rs 200 Greenalgh 0

Won by ¾ length.

THIRD DAY.

HURDLE HANDICAP.—All ponies, 13-3 and under, Rs. 99, R. C.

Mr Woolmer's, g c b p Bannia, 9st 11lb, Owner..... 1
Mr Tidswell's, b c b p Brownie, 8st 9lb Native 2
Mr Whytes, ch cb p Benedictine, 9st 3lb, Capt Cure. 3

Won easily. Benedictine ran out.

MATCH FOR Rs. 100 catch weight over 10st 7lb. Start tails to post and rails. First pony over open dutch beyond stand wins.

Mr Woolmer's, r c b p, The Slave, Owner (W. O.) ... 1
Mr Burney's, g c b p, Bangalore, Owner. (scratched 2

THE WELTER PLATE.—Rs. 99. For all ponies, 13-3 and under that have never won a flat race, value Rs. 49 added money. Ponies that have never started for a race of any description allowed 7lbs. Weight for inches 13-3 to carry 12st ½ mile.

Capt Hanwell's, Gehram, 12st 0lb, Owner..... 1
Capt Morris', ch a p Barnacles, 11st 6lb, Owner ... 2
Mr Edward's, g c b p Cyclone, 10st 11lb, Owner... 3
Capt Capel-Cure's, The Count, 11st 8lb, Qwner 0

Won by two lengths.

ALL HORSE HANDICAP.—Rs. 99. 1 mile.

Dr Bull's, g w g Corinthian, 11st 7lb, Mr Woolmer... 1
Capt Capel-Cure's, b w m, Prima Donna, 9st 11b, Owner 2
Capt Melville's, b w m Florrie, 11st 0lb, Capt Hanwell 3
Mr Elmslie's b w g Skylark, 9st 2lb, Mr Kempton... 0

Won easily.

PONY HANDICAP.—All ponies 13-3 and under Rs. 99. 7 furlongs.

Capt Hanwell's, ch a p Ding, 11st 6lb, Owner..... 1
Capt Morris', ch a p Barnacles, 9st 7lb, Owner 2
Dr Bull's, b a p Lord Randolph, 10st 10lb, Major Peyton..... 3
Mr Woolmer's, b a p, The Gift, 9st 10lb, Owner 0
Capt Holland's, Allblaze, 9st 10lb, Mr Kempton..... 0

Won by a length and a half.

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.—Rs 199, with a starting stake of Rs 10 to the 2nd horse. For all Arab and C B's who have started and have not won a race at the meeting. Distance, ¾ mile.

Mr Randolph's ch c b m Busybody, 11st 0lb, Major Woolmer 1
Capt Rossiter's ch a h Syria, 9st 6lb, Major Peyton.. 2
Mr Edward's, g a g Yorstoun, 9st 6lb, Major Kempton 3
Dr Bull's, ch b m Bullfinch, 10st 4lb, Major Edwards 0
Mr Drury's, g a h Mikado, 9st 7lb, Capt Morris... 0

Won after a grad race by a short head.

C. B. SCURRY.—Rs. 99, Arabs 13-2 C-B's 13-3 who have not won a race at the meeting.—Starting stake of Rs 10 to go to 2nd horse ½ mile.

Dr Bull's, b cb g Sindhi. 11st 4lb, Capt Hanwell... 1
Mr Norris' c h c b m Golden Guinea, 10st 11b, Mr Kempton 2
Mr Edwards, g c b p Cyclone, 10st 0lb, Capt Morris. 3
Major Peyton's, ch c b p Brusier, 9st 13lb, Owner ... 0
Mr Woolner's g c b p Bunnia, 9st 11lb, Owner 0
Mr Ellice's, g c b m Biddy, 9st 3lb. Mr Morris 0

Won by a length.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A LITTLE INCONSISTENCY.

THE *Times of India*, says the *Indu Prakash*, has been labouring hard to show that Lord Reay and his colleagues in the Bombay Council have been dealing most unfairly with Mr. Crawford, and have altogether committed a huge blunder in the matter. It is amusing to see how our daily contemporary's special pleading has led him into a glaring inconsistency. One day the *Times of India* tells Lord Reay that had a Councillor of the judicial training of the late Sir Maxwell Melvill been by his side at this moment, his Lordship would not have made the serious mistakes into which, according to our contemporary, he has fallen in this Crawford case. The very next day, however, the *Times of India* pooh-poohs the decision which was arrived at in the Wilson case by Lord Reay's Government when Sir Maxwell Melvill himself was one of its members—and the decision is pooh-poohed by our daily contemporary, because we are told it was not such as to satisfy any lawyer! Was not Sir Maxwell a lawyer then?

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tires of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuse, into and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not

the debate, which was a most interesting one, lasted for upwards of three hours, the *Times* would only treat them to a report of one-third of a column, and the other papers to very much less; some of the daily papers, indeed, which pretended to report the debates in Parliament, to only a few lines. He thought such neglect on the part of the press was a fair subject of complaint upon the part of the members of the Association.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain R Poland, cleared out yesterday for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

THE P and O steamer Thibet, 1,671 tons, Captain G W Atkinson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Hongkong (July 31) with extra mails, a general cargo, and Mr Frariers, a cabin and six deck passengers.

THE Anchor line steamer Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain R J Garrick, from Liverpool, arrived in port yesterday morning with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Pell and infant, Mr John Heyn, and Mr John Hayes.

THE B I S. N. steamer Pemba, Captain J. Skinner, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and about fifty-six deck passengers, including a party of sixteen Military men (seven prisoners and nine escort) and four men of H M's Kingfisher, invalided home.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2656	A B. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Armenia ...	2216	R. J. Garrick ..	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Abana	1966	Beaman	E	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbela	1459	D. Stewart.....	M	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Astræa	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Etolia	2055	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bisagno.....	1199	Tognasso	1	F. Bozzoni.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Ellora	1472	G. Johnstone ..	3	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Thibet.....	1671	W. Atkinson....	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen.....	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Thibet (s)	Atkinson ..	Hongkong, July 31.
	Armenia (s)	Garrick	Liverpool, July 25.
	Pemba (s).....	Skinner	Buareh, Aug. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Thames (s).....	Seaton.....	London, &c.
	Iran (s)	Poland.....	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Swordsman, for Zanzibar.
„ Ellora, for Calcutta, Rangoon and Moulmein.
„ Thibet, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Iran s—29 cases Indian condiments, &c., M. Poonjiaji and Sons; 14 bales wool and 228 cwts goats hair, S Ramjanaly; 10 cases condiments, H M Mistry; 19 bales hemp, H S Adam and Co; 7 packages earthenware, E Bates and Co.

Abana s—8,920, cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 25 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co; 102 cwts orchilla weed, J Lallji; 197 bales cotton, Robertson Bros; 153 bales wool, G Kessowji; 75 bales wool, K Khooshal.

Idar s—10,026 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—7 cwts ivory, A Salmon and Co.

Kerbella s—18 bales hides, M Soomar; 22 bales hides, W Gangji; 41 cwts gum, A R H Allee; 23 bales hides, B Boga; 63 cwts gum, V Gangji; 40 cwts gum, D Chuganlal.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,100 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 1,170 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Etolia s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Murray s—10,000 cwts rapeseed and 5,001 cwts poppyseed, Lyon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Twickenham s—13,000 cwts wheat, and 11,049 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts mustardseed, 624 cwts tilseed, 1,490 cwts wheat, and 2,970 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, 750 cwts castorseed, and 625 cwts mowaseed, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, H Moolji; 80 cwts sandalwood. K Joovarmull; 25 bales twist, V Poonjabhai: 10 bales twist, M Harakchand; 35 bales cotton, H Mooltanchand; 150 bales twist, N Motilal.

Khiva s—51 bales piecegoods and 10 bales twist, Tatta and Co; 103 bales twist, C Casiram; 70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 250 cwts onions, C Jooma; 80 bales cotton and 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co 60 bales twist, P Damoder; 75 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhai and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—200 bales cotton, C R Sethna; 100 bales cotton, H B Gazdar.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 21.

Sangster, Lieut, 4th Bombay Rifles, off leave, from Poona.
Nichol, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, from leave, from Mussoorie.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Hamilton, Gordon, Captain, R A, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 20.

Leahy, 2nd Lieut, R A, on leave, to Simla.
Bryant, Captain, R A, on leave, to Poona.

AUGUST 21.

Nichol, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Poona.
Anderson, Surgeon, I M S, on furlough, to London.
Phillips, Captain, The Buffs, on leave, to London.
Amedros, Captain, E O Yorkshire L I, on leave, to England.
Connol, Lieut, R H A, on leave, to England.
Rawlinson, Lieut, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Sanderson, Lieut, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Swanston, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1888.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 22nd instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. Non-Commissioned Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888 Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & Co., LD., Bombay and Poona.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„ „	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„ „	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„ „	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„ „	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND and Co., PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

A Skin Without Blemish

EVERYWHERE a network of sudorific ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W.
Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.
ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.
ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleton, Fairford.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd.

MANUFACTURER

OF

LIGHT RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS,
FOR TOWNS, ESTATES, PLANTATIONS, BRANCH LINES,
PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

As a guarantee of quality, it may be mentioned that W. G. BAGNALL manufactures and supplies these to H.M. Government for use in India, the Soudan, the Suakim-Berber Railway, and in all parts of the world.

Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

DR FLEMMING'S QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Not an empirical medicine, but from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

FULL PARTICULARS PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY IN THIS PAPER.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

Saw Bench, Improved Patent, the very best Saw Bench in the Market.

The most Economical Steam Engine made, 1 to 6 H.P. Testimonials from all users.

YATES & SMITH,

HALIFAX, ENGLAND,

Makers of Patent Rising Top Circular Saw Benches, Patent Velomotor Steam Engines, Improved Mortising and Boring Machines, and General Engineers' Tools.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED. LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO.'S

UNDER the title "Crab-Apple Blossoms," THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co. are now selling one of the most delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods of this well-known firm needs no comment here, since our readers are aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well to call attention to the fact that this "Crab-Apple Blossoms" scent is totally unlike any of these commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country.—*Lady's Pictorial.*

Chief among the fashionable scents of the season is "Crab-Apple Blossoms," a delicate perfume of the highest quality and fragrance. It is prepared by the CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY, of 177, NEW BOND STREET, who have at various times distilled some of the choicest and most favoured perfumes.—*Court Journal.*

SOLD EVERYWHERE, BY ALL PRINCIPAL DEALERS.

CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS.

CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

Finest Manufactured.

THOMAS DAVIDSON, JUNR. & CO.,
Caledonian Pipe Works, GLASGOW.

Established over Half a Century.

Enquiries should be sent through Houses having Branches in Great Britain.

Pipes can be made to any pattern. Samples, Illustrated Catalogues, and Price Lists furnished on application.

NOTICES.

EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIENS COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

JOHNSON & COMP'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TREACHER & COMP'S

MEDAL LONDON 1873

DIPLOMA HANOVER

CANTERBURY PALE ALE

TRADE MARK JOHNSON & C°LTD

BREWED SPECIALLY FOR INDIA

BOTTLED AT THE BREWERY

TREACHER & COMP'Y. SOLE AGENTS

BOMBAY & POONA

A BOON TO SUFFERERS.

HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.

Testimonial

From Miss J. HOULDSWORTH, Rossfin, Ayr, N.B.

"I am glad to be able to tell you that the HARNESS' ELECTRIC BATTERY BELT has been very beneficial in strengthening the system generally, as well as in removing the Neuralgic pains from which I have suffered.

NEURALGIA & DEBILITY.

Every man and woman suffering from any disorder of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, or Kidneys, or of what soever nature, and seeking a speedy cure, should use HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT (most free) and will find immediate relief. Pamphlet and Book of Testimonials POST FREE. MEDICAL BATTERY CO. Ltd.

52, OXFORD STREET, London, W.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE AT THE CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT,

444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

BOOTS. POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots. Patent Elastic Dress Boots. Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf. Balmoral Boots. Button Boots.	Superior in style and excellent in quality. 25s. / Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved	12s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent "Louise" Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d.
New Slipper for Ladies, cool material, soft and pretty	4s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS,

(*Registered*)

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials, and Form.

LADIES' 30s. GENTLEMEN'S 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every Order, *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR SALE.

I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

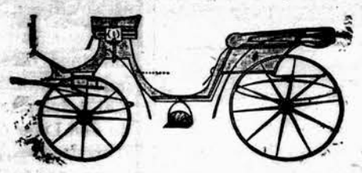
May be had at this Office and at the Bookstalls.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

MANECKJEE COWASJEE,

COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co., AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs
II. qly.,	Metal open-face keyless lever ... 16	I. qly,	Metal open-face keyless lever ... 20
„	Metal hunting keyless lever ... 17	„	Metal hunting keyless lever ... 21
„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever .. 18	„	Metal cut hunting keyless lever... 22
„	Silver open-face keyless lever ... 28	„	Fine silver open-face keyless lever. 35
„	Silver hunting keyless lever ... 29	„	Fine silver hunting keyless lever. 38
„	Silver cut hunting keyless lever . 30	„	Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever 40

Guarantee One Year. Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

Open-face Case, Rs. 16 & 20.

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Sir G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) } as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) } as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM	STIFFNESS	SWELLINGS GENERALLY
WIND STROKE	CUTS AND WOUNDS	SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS	BROKEN KNEES	SPAVINS
SPRUNG TENDONS	CRACKED HEELS	HEAT LUMPS
SORE THROAT	OVER REACHES	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS
INFLUENZA	ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,	

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS :—

7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.

Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS :—

BEDFORD ODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

THE TRAINER OF "MARMORA" SAYS :—

ROWLAND LODGE, EPSOM, 19th June, 1887.

I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY :—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th July, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS :—

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it a most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS :—

NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS :—

"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will act "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature.

Henry's Pamphlet sent post free on application.

Wholesale Agents, Bombay :—Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co., No. 52, Custom House Road.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., LD.; COOPER, MADON & Co., LD.; KEMP & Co., LD.; PHILLIPS & Co., LD.; NATHOO MOOLJI & Co.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; HURJI MOOLJI & Co.; BICKA CULLIANJI.—BHUSAWAL: L. P. SEQUIERA.—SECUNDERABAD: C. A. PEARSON & Co.; CURSETJEE & Co.

PRICE Rs. 2. 3. 6. 11. 20.

F. H. BOWDEN, MADRAS & [illegible]

NOTICES.

"I am delighted with their performances."
"The harder the beard the better they shave."
"You may be proud of my well-earned victory." &c. &c.

SO writes TEDDY WICK, the Champion Barber, after his recent great shaving feats in London, concerning

ARBENZ'S RAZORS.

They are the best, most reliable, easiest, and cheapest high-class Razors known, and are highly recommended by all who use them.

PRICE 8s. the set of Four.

May be had of TREACHER & Co., LD., Bombay; or K. S. ARBENZ, 107, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, England, well known as the Introducer of the now celebrated and largely imitated

GEM AIR GUNS.

All of my genuine first quality Gem Air Guns bear my Registered Trade Mark

THE RIVERSIDE WATCH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES.

ALL WATCHES RUBY JEWELLED AND NO IMITATIONS.

THE ONLY ONES OF THIS STYLE ACTUALLY SOLD IN INDIA.

WATCHES FOR HORSEMEN.

NOTE.—The slow motion of ordinary Watches makes them very unsuitable for Riding or Sporting. The vibrations of balance wheels are affected, and causes irregularities or stops after short periods. To correct this supposed irremediable defect, we have manufactured "THE QUICK TRAIN" and QUICK BEAT" Watches for Horsemen, or any other rough wear, made of unequalled good materials, and the strongest reliable Time-keeper yet introduced. The size is small, and in keeping with the object in view. The Prices are the lowest possible consistent with an extra good quality—viz., Manufacturers' own Prices.

1. Riverside Horseman Watch, ¾ plate, 6 ruby holes, Warranty 5 Years ..... Rs. 20
2. „ „ „ in Hunter Case „ „ „ ..... Rs. 23
3. „ „ „ in Half Hunter Case „ „ „ ..... Rs. 26
4. „ „ „ Sterling Silver Case, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years. Rs. 30
5. „ „ „ „ „ Hunter Case „ „ „ ..... Rs. 35
6. „ „ „ „ „ Half Hunter Cases, 10 ruby holes, Warranty 5 years... Rs. 38
7. The Riverside Railway Watch, as manufactured for English Railways, is in India the best and strongest of Railway Watches, ¾ plate, 6 to 10 ruby holes ..... Rs. 20-12, 24, 26
8. Riverside Railway Watch in Sterling Silver Case ..... Rs. 35, 38, 45
9. MACHINE-MADE CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES ..... Rs. 15, 16-8, 18
10. Key-winding Sterling Silver Lever Watches, double case..... Rs. 20

(Ladies' and Gentlemen's Size.)

☞ Intending Buyers of really reliable Watches should send for our Illustrated Catalogue of First Class Watches before placing their orders.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

Practical Watchmakers, Manufacturers and Agents.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH

HOCKINS

IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.

EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT

OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest climate, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

GOLD & CO.'S

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK.

DISINFECTANTS

(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS).

NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST.

Used by more than 1000 Boards of Health & Hospitals.

Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.

PAMPHLET FOR USES IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.

"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful."—*Lancet.*

Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. ADMIRALTY,

Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Mahomed Ali Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: MESSRS. [illegible]